

## Islamic academy approves transplant

JEDDAH (R) — The Mecca-based Islamic Fiqh (Jurisprudence) Academy has approved the transplant of human parts, artificial impregnation and the burial of Muslims in wooden coffins, the Jeddah-based Arab News said Tuesday. But it said the academy, which met Monday, deferred decisions on other issues, including the programming of the Koran on computers, a ruling on cartoon films, dissection of women's corpses and the "miraculous nature of the Koran and the Prophet." The academy, which belongs to the World Islamic League, ruled that the transplant of body organs would not be against Islamic Shari'a (law) in operations where the health of the donors was not affected. In the case of transplants from a dead body, the academy ruled the prospective donor should have given his permission before his death, the newspaper reported. It said it approved artificial impregnation in principle but gave no details.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

## Final accord eludes Taba talks

BEERSHEBA (AP) — Three days of talks on a border dispute between Egypt and Israel ended on Tuesday with the two sides failing to obtain a final agreement, according to a joint statement. The statement issued to reporters after five hours of talks on Tuesday said the two sides "narrowed their differences" and prepared a draft agreement on the duties of a multinational force in the contested 250 acre Red Sea resort of Taba. It said the draft would be submitted to the Israeli and Egyptian governments "pending agreement on points which are still unresolved." The statement said the draft document would serve as a basis for continued discussion but no date or venue was announced. Who would maintain law and order in Taba was the main dispute in the negotiations.

See related story on page 2

Volume 10 Number 2782

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 30, 1985, JUMADA AL OOLA 8, 1405

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## EC urges Cypriot talks

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community (EC) foreign ministers Tuesday called on the Greek and Turkish sides on divided Cyprus to resume unification talks, which ended in disarray earlier this month. The ministers said in a statement that Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş should reopen negotiations under the mediation of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The community foreign ministers said both sides should abstain from any action which could endanger dialogue.

## Finns find part of stray 'Soviet missile'

HELSINKI (R) — Finnish military authorities said Tuesday they believed part of a stray Soviet missile that recently violated Finnish air space had been found. A reindeer farmer Wednesday found a plastic object which appeared to belong to the projectile, a military statement said. The missile flew through Norwegian air space and into Finland on Dec. 28 before apparently crashing north-east of Lake Inari, the area where the object was found.

## Moroccan envoys due in Algiers

TUNIS (R) — Two senior Moroccan envoys are due to visit Algeria Wednesday to pursue a dialogue between the two countries which are sharply divided over the Western Sahara war. Arab diplomatic sources in Tunis said Tuesday. The visit, by Ahmad Reda Guedira, chief political adviser to King Hassan of Morocco, and Information Minister Abdul Latif Filali will be the second to Algeria by Moroccan envoys since the two countries began their tentative dialogue in December. The sources said Tunisia was still preparing for a Maghreb summit meeting of Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia but that it was too early to set a date for the meeting while differences continued between Algeria and Morocco.

## Pakistan to try 14 Sikh hijackers

ISLAMABAD (R) — Fourteen Indian Sikhs detained after hijacking airliners to Pakistan will go on trial soon, according to President Mohammad Zia ul Haq. General Zia told the Muslim, an Islamabad daily, that his government, criticised by New Delhi for not trying the hijackers, had been overcautious in handling the issue. The 14 have been in jail following hijacks in 1981 and last year but Islamabad delayed putting them on trial to avoid increasing tensions with India.

## Sri Lanka frees Indian fishermen

NEW DELHI (R) — Seventeen Indian fishermen held in Sri Lanka returned to India Tuesday, calming a row between the two countries over alleged intrusions into each other's territorial waters, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said.

# Iraq to free all Iranians captured in new attack

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — The Iraqi government said Tuesday it would release all Iranians captured in Iraq's attack on Iranian positions on the southern Gulf war front at dawn Monday.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the decision was taken by President Saddam Hussein.

A dozen Iranian prisoners-of-war (PoWs), including a lieutenant, captured during the attack appeared on Baghdad television Tuesday. It was not clear, however, the total number of Iranian prisoners involved.

An Iraqi statement said that "since the Iranian regime is our enemy, not the Iranian people, and due to our deep belief in peace with Iran... we have decided to release all the Iranian prisoners captured in the latest Iraqi attack and hand them over to the representatives of the International Red Cross with free choice to decide to return to Iran or leave to any other country."

There have been several exchanges of mainly wounded PoWs by the two sides in the 52-month-old war, with Ankara used as the transit point.

Iraq said it had achieved its objectives in a three-pronged dawn attack against Iranian positions east of the southern port of Basra.

Tehran claimed an Iraqi attack on the Iranian-held Majnoon Islands on the southern war front had been crushed.

Most of the Iranian prisoners shown on television Tuesday said the attack had not been expected

of the Gulf.

Iraq also said Tuesday its warplanes had hit another large naval target in the Gulf after a military spokesman reported the three-pronged attack in the southern warfront.

A military spokesman in Baghdad said aircraft had hit a target in the Gulf at 1700 GMT. But he gave no location and there was no independent confirmation of an attack.

Meanwhile, Iran has accused Iraq of attacking a Greek tanker and a Dutch tug in the Gulf in the past week and charged that Iraq had carried out the attacks to spread the so-called tanker war to other Gulf states.

The two ships mentioned by Iran, the 97,688-ton Greek tanker Serifos and a Dutch-run tug Ribut, were hit in apparent Iraqi missile attacks in the past week, according to Gulf shipping officials.

Both were less than 100 kilometres off the Saudi coast and well south of the Iraq's declared war exclusion zone.

Diplomats said the unusual Iranian statement appeared to be designed to put the blame on Iraq for carrying out attacks in such a way that suspicion fell on Iran.

They said the recent strikes were close to where Iran raided tankers in Gulf last summer. Iran has neither confirmed nor denied it has attacked shipping but the attacks in this area of the Gulf ceased after Saudi Arabia shot down an Iranian F-4 Phantom jet fighter-bomber in the area.

# Karami, Syrian leaders discuss Israeli pullout

DAMASCUS (R) — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami flew to Damascus Tuesday for talks with Syrian leaders and said they would discuss Israel's impending troop withdrawal from South Lebanon and his country's current economic crisis.

He told reporters at the airport Lebanon would continue coordinating with Syria "because our interests are one, our fates are one and our enemy is one."

Mr. Karami had talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a after a brief, separate meeting with Prime Minister Abdul Rauf Al Kasm, the official Syrian news agency SANA said.

It reported Mr. Karami as saying on his arrival that Israel was

trying to create "disturbances and troubles" as it prepares to leave South Lebanon but that he was convinced the Israelis would pull out.

Israel has said it will leave the Sidon area of South Lebanon by Feb. 18 in the first stage of a three-phase withdrawal plan.

Mr. Karami was accompanied by Lebanese army intelligence chief Colonel Simon Oassiss and Cabinet Secretary-General Shafiq Meimneh. Mr. Karami said at the airport that neither Lebanon nor Syria would deviate from current policies opposing deployment in the south of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" militia, nor would they allow the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to deploy north of the Litani River.

He said the only place for UNIFIL would be along the border between Israel and Lebanon. Mr. Karami said Lebanon's economic difficulties, underscored by a recent crash of the Lebanese pound, were "just another phase of the continuing plot against us," SANA reported.

The pound lost and then recovered 10 per cent of its value against the dollar on Friday and Saturday but again plunged downward during trading Tuesday (See page 7).

Mr. Karami said, however, he was "more optimistic than at any time in the past because there are several indicators that the coming few days, weeks or months will be coupled with stability and tranquility."

## Death sentence demanded for Polish officer

TORUN, Poland (R) — The death sentence was demanded by the prosecution Tuesday for security police Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski who is alleged to have led the kidnap and murder of pro-Solidarity priest Jerzy Popieluszko.

Sentences of 25 years were sought for Lieutenant Leszek Pekala and Lieutenant Waldemar Chmielewski who admit having taken part in the killing and for Colonel Adam Pietruszka, who denies instigating it.

Chief prosecutor Leszek Pietrasinski, summing up on the 22nd day of the trial in Torun, asked the court to find the accused guilty on all counts.

The three junior officers are charged with the premeditated murder of Father Popieluszko after he was kidnapped on Oct. 19, and also with attempting to kill him in another attack six days earlier.

Col. Pietruszka, their superior in the Interior Ministry's religious affairs department, is additionally accused of trying to cover up the crime.

Mr. Pietrasinski told the court the trial had established that no senior officials of the ministry were involved in the conspiracy

## Moscow rebuffs Israeli quest for better relations

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres has said he sent a message to the Kremlin recently appealing for a thaw in Israeli-Soviet relations but received a negative response.

He told a group of schoolchildren Monday he sent the message through Armand Hammer, the American oil magnate known for his ties with the Kremlin.

"The answer we have just received was that the question of Is-

rael depends on the web of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States," Mr. Peres said.

Moscow broke off relations with Israel after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Since then, successive Israeli leaders have expressed a wish to renew ties.

In his first speech on becoming prime minister last September, Mr. Peres said his government would strive to improve relations with Moscow.

Meanwhile, an Indian businessman was remanded in custody until Feb. 8 by a Delhi magistrate. Tuesday, bringing to 13 the number remanded in connection with a spy scandal, PTI said.

The magistrate, Bharat Bhushan, told Reuters earlier that those he had remanded had been arrested on allegation of spying activities.

PTI said at least 16 businessmen and officials, including six staff from the office of Mr. Gandhi, had been arrested since the spy ring was exposed 12 days ago.

Mr. Bhushan confirmed that those remanded included businessman Coomarr Narayan, Delhi representative of the Bombay-based Manakia Trading Com-



ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS: His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday receives the credentials of the West German ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Herwig Bartels (second from left). In another ceremony His Majesty also received the credentials of the new Indonesian ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Zainal Yasni. The two separate ceremonies were attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasbi, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odah and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri (Petra photo)

## Rabin holds talks on U.S. aid

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin Tuesday held a final round of detailed arms talks at the Pentagon, with next year's level of military aid to Israel set to be announced Wednesday by President Reagan.

Informed sources quoted by Reuters said the figure for the 1986 financial year that begins on Oct. 1 would be \$1.8 billion, a split between the \$1.4 billion Israel is receiving this year and the \$2.2 billion it requested for next year.

Mr. Rabin met Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz on Monday.

Mr. Rabin told reporters at the State Department that he explained to Mr. Shultz last week's economic decisions by the Israeli government to cut subsidies and to cut the budget, "and by that to improve our capabilities to cope with the economic crisis."

On U.S. military and economic support for Israel, Mr. Rabin offered no specific details other than to say "there is no question that these will be, in my opinion, an increase in security aid."

"The economic aid is still under discussion," the Israeli official added.

On the question of military aid, he said, "I believe the decision will be made by the president this week."

(Continued on page 3)

## PLO Central Council to discuss ties with Jordan

By Leila G. Deeb  
Reuters

AMMAN — The Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will meet in mid-February to discuss Jordanian-Palestinian relations and other subjects, a PLO official said Tuesday.

The 60-member group functions as a steering committee when the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, is not meeting.

Abdul Rahim Ahmad, a member of the PLO Central Council and the smaller Executive Committee, said the meeting would be held either in Algeria, or South Yemen or Tunisia.

Relations between the PLO and Jordan gained importance when the PNC met last November, Mr.

Ahmad told Reuters. That session called for joint action on a Middle East settlement, although the two sides disagree on some issues.

Meanwhile, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in North Yemen Tuesday for talks expected to centre on inter-PLO affairs. Reuters reported from the North Yemeni capital, Sanaa.

Quoting Palestinian sources, Reuters said Mr. Arafat arrived from Aden where he held talks Monday with South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammed, believed to have covered efforts to solve inter-Palestinian differences.

The sources said he would probably see President Ali Abdullah Saleh in Sanaa and inspect Palestinian units in the country.

There are about 3,000 Palestinian fighters in North Yemen. They went there after evacuation from Lebanon in 1982 and 1983.

## Austrian coalition survives threat

VIENNA (R) — Austria's coalition government averted a major threat to its survival Tuesday by accepting an apology from its defence minister, at the centre of a row over his reception of a Nazi war criminal.

Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, speaking after a cabinet meeting which discussed the case, said he would step down if a vote of no confidence in the minister, to be put to parliament by the opposition People's Party (ÖVP) on Friday, succeeded.

Defence Minister Friedhelm Frischenschlager, a member of the small right-wing Freedom Party, junior partner in the Socialist-led coalition, apologised to Mr. Sinowatz and the public after he met former SS Major Walter Reder, on his return from nearly 40 years in prison.

(Continued on page 3)

## Saud says Klibi to consult Arab leaders on summit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi will tour Arab capitals and confer with Arab leaders to try to bring closer views on holding an Arab summit, according to Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal.

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper Ashraq Al Awsat, Prince Saud expressed hope that a summit will convene in "an atmosphere which will ensure its success." He reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's readiness to host the conference when "Arab leaders see that circumstances are suitable for it."

Prince Saud visited Amman Monday and handed a message to His Majesty King Hussein from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. The message dealt with views on current Arab developments and also bilateral relations and Saudi efforts for holding an Arab summit meeting. Prince Saud said that no date has yet been set for such a summit but efforts are continuing for creating a proper atmosphere for it. Prince Saud also carried with him a reply message to King Fahd from King Hussein.

## Britain books berth on planned U.S. space station

LONDON (R) — Britain Tuesday booked a provisional berth on the proposed U.S. manned space station and urged other European countries to join in the \$10-billion project.

Information Technology Minister Geoffrey Pattie announced Britain's willingness to participate on a step-by-step basis in President Reagan's plan to launch a space station in 1992.

He committed Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government to the first stage — a two-year feasibility study estimated to cost £50 million (\$55.5 million).

Mr. Pattie said he would recommend to Britain's partners in the 11-nation European Space Agency (ESA) that they respond positively to Mr. Reagan's invitation to join the project.

Mr. Pattie, after making the announcement, left for Rome to attend a two-day ESA ministerial meeting which will set Europe's course in space technology into the 21st century.

France and West Germany, the biggest contributors to ESA, have

## Senate refers passport law to cabinet

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Upper House of Parliament (Senate) Tuesday endorsed an amended passport law and referred it to the cabinet for finalising the constitutional procedures for its enactment.

The new law, which was drawn up by the cabinet during the summer session of parliament as an emergency legislation, was passed by the Lower House of Parliament last week.

The law as at first rejected by the Lower House in December 1984, but it was referred back to the House after the Senate incorporated an amendment to it.

The House debated the amended law in an open session as well as a closed session during which Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat briefed the deputies on the security considerations that warranted the legislation. The law originally stipulated that no new Jordanian passports will be issued nor any already issued passport will be renewed without approval by authorities defined by the Ministry of Interior. The amendment stated that the new legislation will be applicable only to Jordanian citizens living abroad.

During Tuesday's session, the Senate, presided over by its Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi and attended by Mr. Obaidat and cabinet members, also referred to its legal committee amended laws for the Jordan Medical Association and the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs.

A law for Mu'ta University was also referred to the legal and education committees.

The Lower House is scheduled to convene on Thursday but no details were available on the issues to be discussed. The House's legal committee is expected to discuss Wednesday a proposal by Deputy Abdullah Shraideh on forest trees in the northern part of the Kingdom.



# Full agreement on Taba issue unlikely, Israel says

BEERSHEBA, Israel (R) — Israeli and Egyptian officials meeting here seemed unlikely Tuesday to reach full agreement on a draft proposal that would allow the stationing of a multinational force unit in the disputed Sinai area of Taba, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"There are some points of disagreement which have been answered and others which can't be answered now... there will certainly be other rounds," the spokesman, Ehud Gol, told reporters at a break on the last day of a three-day session.

The two countries, represented by senior Foreign Ministry officials and assisted by three American diplomats, were meeting for the first time in two years on stationing a contingent of the 10-nation Multinational Force of Observers (MFO) in Taba.

The tiny strip of beach kept by Israel when it returned the rest of the Sinai peninsula to Egypt in 1982 under their 1979 peace treaty.

The deployment of the MFO, which monitors the peace in Sinai, would be an interim step while sovereignty could be worked out. Officials said Monday night they were making progress on the dispute which has soured Israeli-Egyptian relations.

But they did not expect a breakthrough and said a new round of talks, to be held in the Egyptian town of Ismailia, would probably be required.

After two days of talks in Beersheba, Israeli delegation head Zvi Kedari, of the Foreign Ministry, said: "I believe we've gone a long way together." The Egyptian delegation leader, Abdul Halim Badawi, agreed, calling the talks constructive.

The negotiations, held in the presence of American diplomats, are aimed at taking a first step towards solving the problem of Taba's ownership.

At the moment, Israeli police provide law and order on the one square kilometre strip of beach, on which Israel has built a five-star hotel and a beach club.

Egypt wants those police removed and the MFO to replace them. Israel wants to keep its policemen there but is offering a compromise whereby the police would keep a low profile and the

MFO given a major security role. The issue is largely symbolic since there is virtually no crime on the sandy strip but both countries see the Taba issue as a test case for improved ties.

Egypt became an outcast in the Arab World after signing a 1979 peace treaty with Israel under which the Jewish state gave back the vast Sinai peninsula, captured in the 1967 war, in exchange for normal relations.

Feeling the pinch of its isolation and angered by Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon as well as by its attitude towards autonomy for occupied Palestinians, Cairo put most aspects of the treaty on ice three years ago.

Egypt's slow return to the Arab fold, the election of Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres of the Labour Party and Israel's recent promise to remove its troops from Lebanon by autumn have produced a slight thaw in Egyptian-Israeli relations.

Moreover, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is due to visit Washington in March and would like to be well-received by Israel's closest ally.

On Sunday, Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Maguid praised Israel for what he called moderation over Lebanon and Taba.



OPEC CONFERENCE: After the meeting of Tuesday morning, Mexican Minister of Oil Mr. Francisco Labastida Ochoa (left) and Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani (Saudi Arabia) speaking together (AP wirephoto)

## France reaffirms support for Mideast peace moves

PARIS (R) — Prime Minister Laurent Fabius has reaffirmed that France was ready to help to revive the stalled Middle East peace process, while calling for a dialogue between the countries directly concerned.

Mr. Fabius was speaking to reporters after a 90-minute meeting with Crown Prince Abdullah of Saudi Arabia, who arrived in Paris Monday for a three-day official visit.

The Prime Minister said there had been a close identity of views during a broad discussion of international affairs, and in particular of Middle East issues.

## IDB to reconsider Egypt's membership

AMMAN (J.T.) — Directors of the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB) will reconsider the suspension of Egypt's membership of the bank at their annual meeting in Bangladesh on Saturday, Finance Ministry Under-Secretary Abdul Majid Al Qasem said Tuesday.

Egypt's membership of the bank — set up by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) in 1975 — was suspended over its 1979 separate peace treaty with Israel. Egypt was readmitted to the OIC in January 1984.

Dr. Qasem also told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the Dhaka meeting would also discuss raising Turkey's 1.28 per cent equity in the bank's capital in order to qualify for a permanent seat on its executive council.

The directors will also discuss re-electing current IDB Chairman

Ahmad Mohammad Ali and plans for holding the next directors' conference in Jordan in February 1986, said Dr. Qasem, who leaves for Dhaka on Thursday.

The meeting will also reconsider a ceiling imposed on loans offered to Jordan among other financial and monetary topics of concern to the Arab and Islamic countries, he said.

In addition, he said, the conference, to be held between Feb. 2 and 5, will offer a chance for leading monetary and financial experts to discuss topics of common concern.

Dr. Qasem said that he will look into arrangements for the Dhaka conference from which Jordan can benefit when it organises the directors' meeting in Amman in February next year.

## Tanzanian leader arrives in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere arrived in Kuwait Tuesday for a 24-hour state visit and talks on the Iran-Iraq war, the Middle East situation and a non-aligned appeal to end the nuclear arms race.

Kuwaiti ruler Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah met Mr. Nye-

re at the airport and official talks were due to start Wednesday.

Mr. Nyerere flew here from New Delhi, where he attended a meeting Monday of six non-aligned leaders seeking ways to restrain the East-West nuclear arms race.

The meeting — which included

the leaders of India, Sweden, Greece, Mexico, Tanzania and Argentina — adopted a joint declaration calling for a halt to the militarisation of space and a ban on the testing, development and deployment of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Nyerere paid an official visit to Oman on his way to India.

## Forgotten MFO troops operate patrols, daydream

By Kate Dourian  
Reuter

EL-GORAH, Egypt — On a desolate, windswept crag in the Sinai Desert, a soldier from Fiji stared through his binoculars at the wilderness that Moses crossed. Then he yawned.

"We patrol, we sleep on our bums and we daydream," said Lance Corporal Tomoci Seru, 32. He said he was thinking of his wife and three children back in his South Pacific island home.

Seru is among 3,000 men from 11 countries, including the United States, who form a forgotten army of peacekeepers manning hilltop lookout posts, dotted like eagles' nests along the Sinai frontier between Egypt and Israel.

The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) was assigned to monitor violations — apparently few although the force does not make public statements — of their 1979 peace treaty.

It is back in the news now because of the dispute over Taba, a tiny enclave that Israel did not

return to Egypt with the rest of Sinai under the U.S.-sponsored peace.

In current talks on the dispute, Egypt is pressing for the MFO to deploy in the enclave as well as elsewhere in Sinai as a step towards a solution. The new round of talks began on Sunday.

At one of two base camps, Force Commander Egil Ingelbrigsten, an urban lieutenant general from Norway, spoke about the MFO.

"The Taba question is old. It is a bilateral question between the two parties and not until they have agreed on the possible role for us can we comment on that," he said in his office at North Camp, El Gorah, 15 kilometres from the Israeli border.

The sprawling compound was once an Israeli air base.

Back numbers of the MFO newspaper said paper cite an odd incident at its return to the Egyptians on April 25, 1982. A sandstorm blew up as the Israelis lowered their flag but died as the Egyptian flag was hoisted in its place.

The MFO, which cost \$96.7 million to run in 1983, is funded equally by the United States, Egypt and Israel. It was set up after the United Nations was unable to form a peacekeeping force because of a threatened Soviet veto.

The U.S., with 1,100 men, has the largest contingent. Others are from Fiji, Colombia, Venezuela, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand and Italy.

Norway, which provides the commander and three staff officers, is not considered a contingent.

"We have been blessed with a lot of good and dedicated people," said Gen. Ingelbrigsten. "It is encouraging to see 11 nations able to work together in such close harmony. I am astounded that it works so well."

But language has been a problem.

The Colombian commander, Col. Luis Eduardo Torres, blamed the language barrier for his contingent's poor showing in a recent military skills competition.

The camp has a swimming pool

and tennis courts, left behind by the Israelis, and its own television station. It resembles a holiday camp more than a military installation.

Every day MFO helicopters take off from the small airstrip, carrying troops to and from their observation posts. Their arrival out in the desert is eagerly awaited by soldiers on their monotonous 15-day assignments off base.

Pilots take visitors on aerial tours of the starkly beautiful desert, where bedouin nomads and wild camels roam among uncleared minefields, the legacy of four Arab-Israeli wars. Tank traps and charred skeletons of burned out tanks and guns can be seen.

The flight path is over Moses Valley where the Old Testament proclaims Moses craved his rod on a stone to bring forth water during the Israelite exodus from Egypt.

Back at North Camp, the 1,800 multinational residents have set up their own bars with names like "Moulin Rouge", "The Three Jokers" and "The Surf".

## 4 hostages return to Paris from Ethiopia

PARIS (R) — Four people held hostage for nearly a year by Sudanese rebels arrived in Paris after being freed Monday, airport officials said.

The four — two Frenchmen, a Briton and a Kenyan — were held after an attack on a camp belonging to the Compagnie de Construction Internationale (CCI) which was working on an irrigation project the rebels opposed.

The hostages were handed over to the Ethiopian government and in turn to representatives of their employers.

They flew from Addis Ababa in a private plane to a military airport south east of Paris.

## Assad nominated as president for third term

DAMASCUS (R) — The Syrian Parliament has voted unanimously to nominate President Hafez Al Assad for a third seven-year presidential term.

Parliament Speaker Mahmoud Zou'bi said Feb. 10 as election day, when voters will mark "yes" or "no" on ballots bearing Mr. Assad's name. Voting is required by law.

"I'm sure the people will say

"yes," Mr. Zou'bi said Monday night.

The parliament vote, registered by applause, followed a three-hour special session, the second in two days, devoted entirely to speeches praising Mr. Assad's leadership over the past 14 years.

High school bands played music while thousands of young supporters waving banners and pos-

ters of Mr. Assad marched through downtown Damascus.

Mr. Assad, 55, first took power in Syria on Nov. 13, 1970, after declaring a "corrective movement" that resulted in a bloodless military coup.

Four months later, he became Syria's first Alawite Muslim president, breaking a long chain of Sunni Muslim presidencies.

## Belgium seeks better ties with Gulf states

DOHA (R) — Belgium hopes to boost trade and economic ties with Gulf Arab states in its search for new product markets, the Belgian state secretary for foreign trade said Tuesday.

Andre Kempinaire, accompanying Crown Prince Albert and a 50-member delegation on a three nation Gulf tour, told Reuters the visit, the first to Qatar by a Belgian economic mission, is aimed at setting up good regional contacts.

The Belgian Party has already visited the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Kuwait and will leave for home Wednesday.

Mr. Kempinaire said: "Belgium is a small country and without natural resources and by vocation and necessity it has to export and look for new markets."

He said exports accounted for 60 per cent of Belgium's gross national products which amounted to \$73 billion in 1983.

"We are not here to discuss spe-

cific agreements but to explore ways of boosting trade relations with the countries of the region," he said.

Mr. Kempinaire said his country was interested in various development projects in Qatar, particularly the huge offshore gas field, where Belgians could play a good role in supplying equipment and materials.

He said Belgian exports to Qatar in 1983 totalled \$18 million and its imports stood at \$15 m

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

**JORDAN TELEVISION**  
**MAIN CHANNEL**

17:00..... Koran  
17:10..... Children Programmes  
17:35..... Baker Street Children  
18:15..... Sports  
19:30..... News Programme  
20:00..... News in Arabic  
20:30..... Arabic Series  
21:30..... Programme Review  
21:35..... Arabic Series  
22:00..... News in Arabic

**FOREIGN CHANNEL**

18:00..... French Programme  
19:00..... News in French  
19:15..... French Programme  
19:30..... News in Hebrew  
20:00..... News in Arabic  
20:30..... Sounds Magnificent  
22:00..... News in English  
22:30..... The Hotel

**RADIO JORDAN**  
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM  
& partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:00..... Light Music  
07:30..... Newsdesk  
08:00..... Morning Show  
10:00..... News Summary  
10:05..... Morning Show  
11:00..... Pop Session  
12:00..... News Summary  
12:05..... Pop Session  
13:00..... News Summary  
13:05..... Pop Session  
14:00..... News Bulletin  
14:10..... Instrumentals  
14:30..... Oh! Mother  
15:00..... Concert Hour  
16:00..... News Summary  
16:05..... Old Favourites  
17:00..... Jordan Weekly  
17:30..... Pop Session  
18:00..... News Summary  
18:05..... Over a Cup of Tea  
18:30..... Presentation of Popular Music with  
19:00..... Music Desk  
19:30..... Date with a Star  
20:00..... Evening Show  
21:00..... News Summary  
21:05..... Evening Show  
22:00..... News Summary  
23:00..... News Summary  
24:00..... News Headlines

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**  
639, 720, 1413 KHz.

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Waveguide Rep-

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

\* An exhibition of the new German films daily at the Goolie Institute except Friday, Sunday and Thursday afternoon and will run until Feb. 7.

\* An exhibition of books and publications on the teaching of English, organized by the British Council, at the University of Jordan Language Centre.

PLAY

\* A local play (The Choice) at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Jan. 30).

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre : Tel. 6610267  
American Centre: 44371  
American Centre library: 41220  
British Council: 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre: 37009  
Goethe Institute: 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre: 42003  
Spanish Cultural Centre: 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre: 39777  
Haya Arts Centre: 665195  
Hussein Youth City: 667181  
Y.W.C.A.: 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A.: 664251  
Amman Municipal Library: 36111  
University of Jordan Library: 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (14th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qafra (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabel Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m.

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:40..... Karachi (PK)  
08:20..... Agaba (RJ)  
09:30..... Sanaa (YV)  
09:45..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (KY)  
10:00..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:20..... Beirut (ME)  
10:29..... Cairo (MS)  
12:15..... Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)  
14:30..... Kuwait (KU)  
15:10..... Jeddah (SV)  
17:00..... Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon (JA)  
17:30..... Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)  
17:35..... Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)  
  
17:40..... London, Paris (RJ)  
17:45..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
17:45..... Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)  
18:00..... Rome (JA)  
18:10..... Paris, Damascus (JA)  
18:30..... Bangkok (RJ)  
18:30..... Cairo (RJ)  
19:00..... Madrid, Geneva (RJ)  
19:25..... Beirut (ME)  
20:50..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)  
01:10..... Baghdad (RJ)  
  
06:30..... Istanbul, Amsterdam (KLM)  
06:50..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00..... Beirut (RJ)  
07:15..... Agaba (RJ)  
08:30..... Athens (GA)  
08:45..... Abu Dhabi, Karachi (PK)  
09:00..... Damascus, Rome (Alitalia)  
09:10..... Sanaa (YV)  
12:00..... Belgrade, London (RJ)  
12:05..... Larnaca, Zurich (SR)  
14:30..... Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)  
14:30..... Cairo (RJ)  
14:40..... Jeddah (SV)  
16:00..... Baghdad (JA)  
19:30..... Kuwait (RJ)  
19:40..... Dhahran (RJ)  
20:00..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
20:15..... Jeddah (RJ)  
20:30..... Sanaa (YV)  
20:30..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)  
20:45..... Cairo (RJ)  
21:10..... Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:30..... Istanbul, Amsterdam (KLM)  
06:50..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00..... Beirut (RJ)  
07:15..... Agaba (RJ)  
08:30..... Athens (GA)  
08:45..... Abu Dhabi, Karachi (PK)  
09:00..... Damascus, Rome (Alitalia)  
09:10..... Sanaa (YV)  
12:00..... Belgrade, London (RJ)  
12:05..... Larnaca, Zurich (SR)  
14:30..... Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)  
14:30..... Cairo (RJ)  
14:40..... Jeddah (SV)  
16:00..... Baghdad (JA)  
19:30..... Kuwait (RJ)  
19:40..... Dhahran (RJ)  
20:00..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
20:15..... Jeddah (RJ)  
20:30..... Sanaa (YV)  
20:30..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)  
20:45..... Cairo (RJ)  
21:10..... Baghdad (RJ)

PRAYER TIMES

05:09..... Fajr  
06:32..... (Sunrise) Duha  
11:49..... Dhuhur  
26:30..... Asr  
17:07..... Maghreb  
18:30..... Isha

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Agaba port:

..... Radhost  
..... Al Khassaa  
..... Golden Arabia  
..... Agaba (RJ)  
..... Al Bahar Al Arabi  
..... Baghdad  
..... Sunderland Venture  
..... Farah One  
..... Amier  
..... Zamnis Michalos

Amin Kawar and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) 1 your service.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy to cloudy, with scattered showers and southeasterly moderate to fresh winds. A drop in temperature is expected. In Agaba, it will be hazy, with southerly fresh winds and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg. C  
Amman ..... 5/14  
Damas ..... 10/23  
Jordan ..... 4/14  
Jordan Valley ..... 11/20

Yesterday's high temperatures:  
Amman 77, Agaba 26. Humidity readings: Amman 65 per cent, Agaba 33 per cent.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local money rates in ffs  
Belgian franc ..... 64.3/ 64.7  
Dutch guilder ..... 113.8/ 114.4  
Egyptian guinea ..... 306/ 309.6  
French franc ..... 42/ 42.3  
Iraqi dinar ..... 333.6/ 340  
Italian liras (for 100) ..... 20.8/ 21  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 160.2/ 161.1  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 133.16/ 138.3  
Lebanese lira ..... 36.6/ 37.9  
Omani rial ..... 117.3/ 118.16  
Qatari rial ..... 111.8/ 112.5  
Saudi rial ..... 114.1/ 114.5  
Swedish crown ..... 45.1/ 45.3  
Swiss franc ..... 153.1/ 154.1  
Syrian lira ..... 34.2/ 35.4  
UAE dirham ..... 111/ 111.8  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 452.3/ 455  
U.S. dollar ..... 12.6/ 12.65  
W. German mark ..... 128.6/ 129.4

EMERGENCIES

193, 775111  
199  
775121  
661111  
23090-3  
192, 21111, 37777  
39141  
56390-1  
36381-2  
771125-8  
(08) 53333

HOSPITALS

813813-32  
Jalidi Maternity, J. Amn ..... 44281-4  
Al-Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441  
Jabel Amman Maternity ..... 42362  
Malheur, J. Amman ..... 36140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171-4  
Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131  
University Hospital ..... 845845  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 667158  
Al-Musharraf Hospital ..... 667229-5  
The Islamic, Abdull ..... 665292  
Al-Ahli, Abdull ..... 664164  
Al-Muhajirah ..... 777101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 775111  
Army, Marika ..... 91611

GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 773111  
Radio Jordan ..... 774111  
Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311  
Hotel complaints ..... 666412  
Price complaints ..... 661176  
Telephone:  
Information ..... 12  
Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10  
Overseas calls ..... 17  
Cable or telegram ..... 19  
Repair service ..... 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in ffs per kg.  
Apple (double red) ..... 280/220  
Apple (golden) ..... 280/220  
Apple (pink) ..... 280/220  
Apple (starkent) ..... 280/220  
Bananas ..... 280/240  
Beans (Mekumam) ..... 240/210  
Beans ..... 280/250  
Broad beans ..... 500/450  
Cabbage ..... 60/40  
Carrot (yellow) ..... 640/570  
Carrot (black) ..... 120/90  
Cauliflower ..... 140/120  
Cucumber (large) ..... 200/170  
Cucumber (small) ..... 330/280  
Eggplant (large) ..... 120/90  
Eggplant (small) ..... 140/100  
Garlic ..... 130/120  
Grapefruit ..... 130/100  
  
Lemon ..... 130/100  
Lettuce (per one) ..... 120/80  
Mallow ..... 250/200  
Mandarin ..... 170/140  
Marrow (large) ..... 100/70  
Marrow (small) ..... 170/140  
Onion (dry) ..... 150/130  
Onion (green) ..... 140/120  
Oranges (Abu Surra) ..... 240/200  
Oranges (Shamsoun) ..... 180/160  
Parsley ..... 70/40  
Peas (American) ..... 350/300  
Pepper (sweet) ..... 540/500  
Pepper (hot green) ..... 350/300  
Potatoes (local) ..... 250/200  
Radishes ..... 80/50  
Spinach ..... 70/40  
Tomatoes ..... 140/100  
Turnip ..... 190/100

مكتبة الامم المتحدة



## Fayez reaffirms Jordan's commitment to peace

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez reaffirmed Jordan's commitment to peace in the Middle East, based on U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a base for the principle of land for peace.

He was conferring at his office Tuesday with U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Paul Boeker.

Mr. Fayez reviewed with the U.S. ambassador Jordan's views on the proposed international peace conference, under the umbrella of the United Nations, and which will be attended by all parties to the conflict including the

Soviet Union and the United States.

He explained to the U.S. ambassador Israeli practices against Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories and the Israeli drive to confiscate Arab lands and expel the Palestinian inhabitants from their homeland.

Mr. Fayez called on the speaker of the American House of Representatives to take a serious stand for the restoration of a just and durable peace in the area.

Mr. Al Fayez and Mr. Boeker also reviewed relations between the Jordanian Parliament and the U.S. Congress and ways to strengthen them.

## Balqa governor meets Salt election committees

SALT (J.T.) — Balqa Governor Mohammed Al Khatib met here Tuesday with heads of committees in charge of municipal elections due to take place in Salt Wednesday.

The committees have been entrusted with supervising the voting and counting the votes at the end of the elections.

Mr. Khatib discussed with the committees issues pertaining to the voting procedure.

Registered eligible voters are 10,850 who will elect a nine member council to run for the coming four years.

They will cast ballots at 18 vot-

ing centres in the city which were separated into two groups one for male and another for female voters.

Altogether, 20 candidates are running for the municipal council of whom two are independents and the rest have grouped themselves into two separate blocs led by Abdul Razzak Nsour, the incumbent mayor of Salt, and the other group is led by Abdul Razzak Hiyasat.

Special arrangements have been made for counting the votes at the Salt Secondary School for Boys and the results are not expected before the following day.

## AACO delegations tour Queen Alia Airport

AMMAN (J.T.) — Delegations taking part in a meeting of a special Arab Air Carriers Organisation (AACO) committee Tuesday visited Queen Alia International Airport.

They toured the freight, maintenance and engineering sections, the arrivals and departures lounges as well as the Air Traffic Control tower and the runways. They were briefed by officials on their services and functions.

The delegations, who opened a two-day meeting in Amman

Monday, are grouped into a committee charged by the AACO to organise and coordinate services at Arab airports.

The meeting is designed to promote services at airports and to ensure coordination among Arab countries in this respect.

The 16-member group, represents Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, North and South Yemen, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Iraq, Syria, Tunis, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

## Jordan imported 6,500 tonnes of fish, report says

AMMAN (J.T.) — A report published by the Ministry of Agriculture revealed that Jordan imported 6,500 tonnes of fish in 1983 and that only 17 tonnes of fish were caught in Jordan's waters in that year.

The report said that in a drive to encourage fish breeding the ministry has launched two projects, one at Mashaieh in the northern Jordan Valley and the other at

Jerash. The ministry is also conducting experimental tests on fish in Azraq Oasis and is supplying citizens interested in the industry with information and skills required for the production of fish, the report said.

The report said that Jordan can produce at least eight times the quantities of fish required for local consumption.

## Envoy to Italy sworn in

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's newly appointed ambassador to Italy, Mr. Tareq Madi, was sworn in at the Royal Court Tuesday before His Majesty King Hussein.

Attending the swearing-in ceremony were Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri.

## Khatib confers with Sudanese counterpart

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting Sudanese Minister of Energy and Mineral Wealth Yousef Soleiman conferred with his Jordanian counterpart Dr. Hisham Al Khatib in Amman Tuesday. They discussed topics pertaining to subjects that will be discussed by an Arab conference on mineral resources to be held in Khartoum in the middle of February.

## Rabin holds fresh talks on U.S. arms aid

(Continued from page 1)

The Reagan administration's budget proposals are to be sent to Congress early next month.

Mr. Rabin said he had explained the Israeli cabinet decision to redeploy Israeli troops from Southern Lebanon and the consequences of that decision.

He also met the chairman and the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

At a wire service news conference Tuesday, Mr. Weinberger said U.S. aid to Israel and other Middle Eastern nations was not

fueling an arms race but was needed to "defend U.S. interests" in the region and "help U.S. friends protect themselves."

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia is to visit Washington next month and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt will visit in March, and both are expected to bring lengthy shopping lists of arms.

Mr. Weinberger told reporters from Reuters, the Associated Press and United Press International that military aid "is a very important part of the way we defend ourselves."

"We need to have adequate



### JIEC EXPANSION ACCORD:

Minister of Industry and Trade JAWAD AL ANANI (fourth from right) and the representative of a local company sign a JD 200,000 contract Tuesday under which the company will help the Jordanian Industrial Estates' Corporation (JIEC) set up the infrastructure for the second stage of the Sahab Industrial City south of Amman. Under the terms of the

agreement, the company will build sewerage networks, lay water and electric supply lines over a 100-dunum area. JIEC Director Fayez Subeimat (to Dr. Anani's left) said that most of the 900-dunum land allotted for the industrial city has now been prepared for industrial units and a few plots remain to be prepared (Petra photo)

## Arab, Israeli stands too wide for effective peace efforts now — Quant

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The difference in stands of the Arabs and Israel is too wide for any peace initiative to achieve any measure of success in the present situation in the Middle East, the former head of the U.S. National Security Council said Tuesday.

Speaking at a press conference held at the American Centre, William Quant said he believes "this is not a good time to take a new initiative" to seek a comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Quant, who is on a tour of the Middle East to gather material for finalising a new book he is writing on the Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt which he helped negotiate under the then President Jimmy Carter in 1979, said the structure of the Labour-Likud coalition in Israel was one of the major obstacles to any effort for peace in the region.

"Although there is a political will to move the peace process, the current Israeli government with its awkward coalition has conflicting views on the status of the (occupied) West Bank, and seems incapable of taking major decisions," he said.

He said there are people in Israel who endorse the principle of peace in exchange of territory and that United Nations Resolution 242 is still not discarded by the Labour Party. But, he added, "how much territory (to relinquish) is not consistent with

what the Arabs want."

Dr. Quant said that on the Arab side, and despite the renewed diplomatic activities by Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Egypt, "there is no full consensus."

Dr. Quant, who visited Damascus in his current trip, said the Syrians who are "not pleased" with the recent diplomatic moves, "seem quite adamant to thwart these moves." However, he said, the "Syrian opposition has to be considered and anticipated."

Dr. Quant, who is currently a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution in the U.S., explained that the Middle East issue "is no longer near the top on the U.S. foreign policy agenda." He said the Jordanian administration considered the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks and Central America higher on the ladder of foreign policy priorities.

Dr. Quant, who met with His Majesty King Hussein and other Jordanian leaders, said there was a tendency that "if there was to be a next move, it should emanate from the ongoing Jordanian-Egyptian-Palestinian dialogue."

Responding to a question, Dr. Quant said he was not hopeful that U.S.-Soviet consultations on the Middle East problem would result in a breakthrough. However, "there is a strong opinion in the U.S. administration that it would be a big mistake to hold talks with the Soviet Union to resolve the Middle East issue," he said.

Dr. Quant told reporters the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance was

"nothing new" and that relations between the two countries "will remain close."

Asked whether the U.S. administration would reconsider its stand towards the PLO, Dr. Quant said the American attitude towards the PLO "significantly changed" after the meeting of the Palestine National Council in Amman. However, he said, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat was "inconsistent with the efforts directed towards a political solution" of the Palestinian question.

"There is too much internal opposition in the PLO that there is a tendency not to take him (Mr. Arafat) seriously."

Dr. Quant, who leaves Amman for Israel Wednesday, said if Jordan and the PLO came up with a "reasonable proposal" to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict, this proposal "has to be concrete enough to galvanise a U.S. response."

He agreed that a solution was more viable under Israeli leaders like Shimon Peres from the Labour Party than under the leadership of the Likud bloc which rejects U.N. Resolution 242 and the principle of peace in exchange of territory. "You have to have (Israeli) leaders ready to relinquish territory for peace," he said.

Dr. Quant whose curriculum vitae says he spoke Arabic, said in English: "I came to the region with a very pessimistic impression... now, I am only less pessimistic."

## Noor receives RECE scholarship graduates

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor received Tuesday at Al Nadwa Palace three of the scholars who have completed their postgraduate studies through 'Her Majesty's Scholarships' granted by the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education (RECE).

The scholars, Dr. Ahmad Hiyasat, Miss Adalat Qant and Mr. Ali Beisha, specialised in teaching mathematics, aviation management and hotel management respectively.

The RECE was established in 1980 under the chairmanship of Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein, as a private voluntary organisation aiming to serve Jordan in the fields of culture, education and social development.

Since its inception, one of the major activities of the RECE has been to provide young Jordanians with grants to pursue their higher education in fields of particular relevance to Jordan's development.

A rigorous selection process, based on interviews and the applicants' previous experience and academic performance, ensures that scholarship recipients — the "Queen's Scholars" — are outstanding and dedicated students who will benefit from their studies abroad, and will, in turn, use their

expertise productively upon their return to Jordan.

Scholars are currently pursuing studies in the fields of electronics, mass media, periodontics, econometrics, regional planning, construction management, nursing, education, hotel management, theatre arts, aviation management, manpower planning, hydrology, environmental science and systems engineering, data

base communications systems, paediatrics and music.

Furthermore, the RECE sponsored a study to assess Jordan's manpower requirements, which has been concluded and will be made available to the authorities concerned.

Other programmes include English language courses that aim to upgrade the language proficiency of English teachers, trainers and candidates for scholarships; cooperation with the universities and the Ministry of Education to develop studies for aptitude testing.

The RECE is currently working to expand its activities in the field of culture for all sections of society.

## Royal Decree appoints 3 members to JAA

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree was issued here Tuesday appointing Dr. Ibrahim Zaid Keilani, Dr. Ibrahim Badran and Dr. Hammam Bisharah Ghaseh members to the Jordanian Academy of Arabic (JAA).

The JAA decided on the cre-

ation of a fund for scientific research writing in Arabic.

The academy also decided on the holding of a 4-week cultural season from April 13 until May 11 focusing on the theme "Arab Scientific Heritage And Contemporary Times."



The smashed private car seen at the edge of the road in Jabal Hussein after it was hit by a taxi in Amman Monday (Al Ra'i photo)

## Two cars smashed in Amman accident

AMMAN (J.T.) — A road accident involving two cars in Jabal Hussein Monday caused the injury of several people and the total destruction of both vehicles.

A report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper Tuesday said that the

accident was caused by the taxi which was running downhill towards Wadi Al Haddadeh with a great speed when the driver lost control over it.

The car eventually hit, with great violence, a private car com-

ing up from Wadi Haddadeh towards Jabal Hussein and carrying several members of a family.

Most of the injured were in the private car, and were rushed to hospital, the report said.

## Acting Institute to offer free training in theatre arts

By Rana Sabbagh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In an innovative attempt to promote the theatre arts in the Kingdom the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities has decided to set up an acting institute scheduled to open on Feb. 1, offering thus a chance for any interested Jordanian citizen to master all the aspects of theatre arts free of tuition fees.

Mr. Hidar Mahmoud, director of the Department of Culture and Arts told the Jordan Times that this acting institute "aims at establishing a nucleus" for a higher institute for fine arts in the future.

Mr. Mahmoud added that such an Acting Institute will serve in creating a theatrical cadre who will have all the information concerning the theatre arts and play production, as well as writing the theatrical scripts for local theatres.

"Another aspect of the acting institute is to upgrade the current theatrical standard in the kingdom, despite the fact that we have a large number of professional actors, but they are all engaged in local television productions, that have hindered the theatrical movement progress in the Kingdom, reflecting negatively on the standard of theatre in the Kingdom," Mr. Mahmoud added.

Academic courses to be given in the acting institute will cover: Psychology courses, Play production and direction, elements of theatrical design, set construction, light design operation and control, sound design and control, costume and make up design, history of drama, elements of dramatic structure, introduction to acting and writing scripts for plays and television series.

Mr. Mahmoud said that the institute will also offer courses in radio, television and film production and direction.

Mr. Mahmoud said that professional professors will be teaching in this institute that will include Mr. Hamid Shaaban who will

supervise this institute, as well as a number of professional Jordanian artists: Mr. Hani Snowbar, Mr. Kuram Nimri, Dr. Mufid Hawamdeh, Mr. Abbas Amrout.

"We look forward to train actors professionally, who could in the future use their talents in the theatrical productions as well as television and cinema productions," Mr. Haidar added.

Only those who possess the secondary certificate of general education "Tawjihi", and have a basic talent will be admitted to the institute, Mr. Mahmoud added.

The candidates will be chosen by a special committee of professors teaching at the institute after testing their talents.

Mr. Mahmoud defined the future plans of the acting institute which right now can only offer a six month programme. "This programme will be extended as soon as agreements are reached with the Ministry of Education which will decide the duration of the institutes programmes that hopefully will be expanded to cover a two years course like the community colleges."

"In future a four years programme with a Bachelors Degree in Arts will be offered which in turn will form the nuclei of a higher institute for fine arts."

But at present, Mr. Haidar said, that the candidates for the first course will be given an acting institute certificate.

Concerning the problems of theatre in Jordan, which Mr. Mahmoud describes as "lack of interested audience in the local theatre productions", he said a Jordanian would pay JD 10 to see a foreign theatrical production, yet, he would not pay one dinar to see a local production.

"Another problem," he added, "is that local artists excel if they are left to perform alone — SOLO — but once they act in a group, everything goes wrong, and what we lack is 'the spirit of team work', he said."

He added that Jordanian society "should surpass the preconceived idea that females are

not encouraged to join in any theatrical productions because it is a disgrace, especially that society thinks that theatre is corrupt and has a bad standard and reputation."

Mr. Mahmoud blamed the Jordanian females for showing no interest in theatre and acting, and encouraged females to join in staging production.

Another problem that is hindering the progress of theatre in Jordan is "the lack of government interest in theatre progress as well as a lack of confidence reflected by our audience in regards to actors and the plays they perform."

Mr. Mahmoud totally agrees to the fact that "theatre is the master of fine arts, the mobiliser that reflects the standard of the countries status of progress and culture."

A major crisis the theatre in Jordan is facing is represented through the lack of adequate local scripts and script writers. "Some playwrights try once, if they succeed in the first time, they fail their second chance of writing good scripts."

He said Jordan has no defined theatre movements. "Theatre is only a series of personal efforts therefore the acting institute will upgrade the theatrical movement in Jordan, through offering intensive programmes in this category of the arts."

Mr. Mahmoud insisted that the factor to determine the success of such an institute will depend on the feedback the institute will get from the Jordanians and the financial status of the institute that is currently getting its budget from the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities.

Mr. Mahmoud expressed his hope in the acting institute saying that "maybe the generation to graduate from this institute in future will be capable of overthrowing the traditional theatrical movement in Jordan, and we will have a defined school of theatre to which we can belong and about which we can say 'we have reached a high standard of

theatre productions and theatrical cadres of playwrights, actors, and directors."

The ministry's decision to set up an acting institute has drawn mixed reactions among prominent Jordanian artists and theatre and art personnel.

Mr. Mouwafaq Rahafieh, president of Jordan Theatrical Arts Society commented on the decision to establish an Acting Institute saying "The decision to set up an acting institute is a positive step that will upgrade the theatrical movement in Jordan by offering academic background to talented artists which we currently lack."

"Almost a large number of local artists lack this academic background on theatrical art and art in general," Mr. Rahafieh said. However he feared that the decision may fail because the decision "is unaccomplished or made in haste."

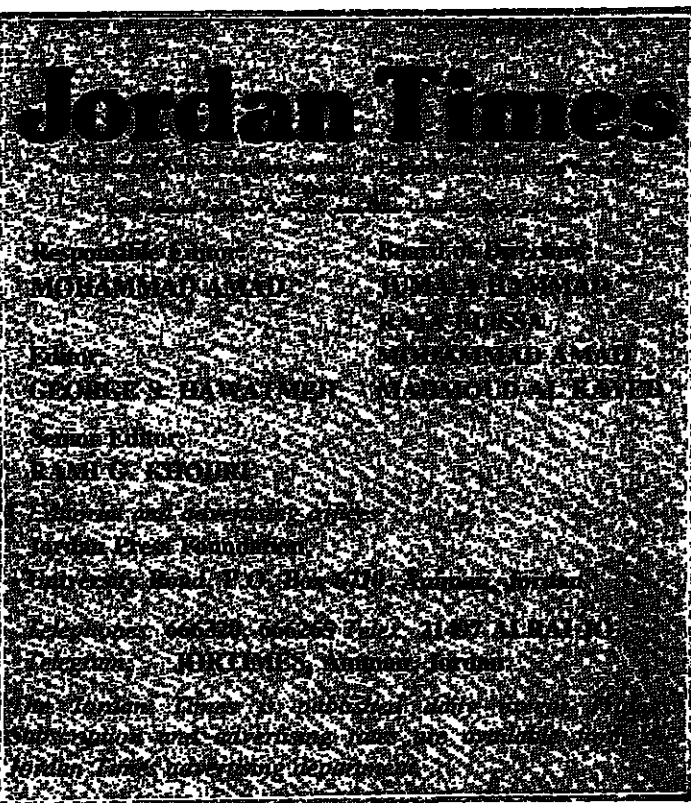
"Such an institute needs a set plan that should determine the number of professors, the personnel and a study that should pin-point the present status and needs of art in Jordan. Therefore, I cannot guarantee whether such an institute will prosper or fail," he added. "At least its an innovative attempt, and we as an institute are in full support of acting institute."

Mr. Hisham Yannis, a prominent Jordanian script writer and actor commented saying: "We have always called for such a workshop that should offer academic background to talented artists, we need added crafts to talents which should produce new trained artistic faces."

However, Mr. Yannis added that such an institute needs professional instructors.

Mr. Yannis referred to the theatrical experience in Kuwait saying, "Kuwait has an excellent standard of theatre because their decision to open an acting institute was complemented with professional expertise and academic background from Eastern and Western instructors."





## Self-appraisal — the need of the day

IF THE Arab World is ever to face up to the contemporary world and its problems, then the Arab mind must be liberated, says a noted Arab intellectual.

Dr. Mohammad Al Rumaihi, editor of Kuwait-based *Al Arabi* magazine, recently described the need to set free the Arab mind as the single biggest problem from which the Arab World suffers.

The present situation in the region, however, meant that Arab intellectuals lived partially in a state of "intellectual intimidation", according to Dr. Rumaihi, for Arab intellectuals had actually split into three main groups: There are first of all those "Westernised" intellectuals who thought that the ideas they had learned from the West could be applied at home, with the result that they either lived outside their own society or as strangers within it.

Secondly, there are those whose rejection of all outside influences, had let them return to their roots, within which they are "paralysed", with such people having little to give to the society.

And a third group, also exists which tried to apply forward-looking and liberating ideas to their society with full knowledge of the obstacles facing them.

It is the last group which really suffers from the present atmosphere, according to Dr. Rumaihi, who further explains that he saw the solution to this as being closely linked to true democracy which he described as the existence of elected institutions carrying out the wishes of society through organised parties. It also meant true public participation through channels that would link the rulers with the ruled.

And of course, Dr. Rumaihi is right; although there are other than intellectual questions that the Arabs have to ask. The Palestine problem is one. Technological development is another. Time and a rapidly changing world is a third and there is a fourth, a fifth and so on.

But, granted, the biggest challenge facing the Arab World today is a socio-political one — a challenge that has to be tackled first and foremost by the intellectuals. What we, in the Arab World, really need are people who are ready to talk about and discuss what problems we have just like Dr. Rumaihi did.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: King reiterates principled stand

KINGHUSSEIN Monday reaffirmed the close links between Jordan and the Palestine problem and Palestinian people, and he stressed Jordan's keenness on maintaining the independence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as a nucleus for an all-out Arab effort in the international arena.

In his interview with the American Public Broadcasting System television network, the King said that the only common denominator acceptable to Jordan and the Palestinians is the implementation of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 which offers an exchange of land for peace, and the most convenient place to discuss its implementation is an international conference.

King Hussein said he called on the Palestinian leadership to approve a joint formula with Jordan with which they both can put forward and seek to save the land and free its people from Israeli occupation. Also in the interview, the King called on the United States to abide by its principles and ideals and to apply them in word and deed. He said justice cannot have two faces and right cannot be lost when the land is occupied or due to a change in a temporary geographic alteration. He also criticised America's continued support for Israel and its unlimited assistance to a state which occupies other countries' territory by force.

#### Al Dustour: King urges joint Jordan-PLO formula

KINGHUSSEIN in an interview with the American Public Broadcasting System television network criticised U.S. assistance to Israel which continues to occupy Arab territories and said that America's backing and military and financial support for the Zionists enabled them to perpetuate their occupation of Palestine.

The situation is dangerous and peace is lacking all because Israel continues to refuse all peace bids, the King said. He said Washington continues to support Israel regardless of America's own interests in the region and regardless also of the requirements of peace. Against unlimited military and financial assistance to Israel, the King said, Washington continues to refuse to supply Jordan with its needs of defensive weapons prompting Jordan to seek arms from other world sources. He said Jordan cannot shirk its national responsibilities and its links with Palestine and its people.

The Jordanians and the Palestinians the King said, are closely linked through history, geography and culture and therefore he proposed to the Palestinian leadership the drawing up of a joint formula that would serve as a nucleus for an all-out move on the Arab and international scenes with the purpose of achieving a durable and just peace. He said for such peace to be achieved, an international effort should be made for the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Working together is inevitable

IN AN interview with the American Public Broadcasting System, King Hussein said that the Palestinian people are going through a tragedy and an ordeal under Israeli rule and it has become incumbent upon the Jordanians and the Palestinians who are linked into one family to work together and save the people and free their land. He said he called on the PLO to work together with Jordan and to come out with a joint formula with which they can both seek backing from Arab and world nations.

As a first step towards gaining Arab backing, the King said, he restored relations with Egypt which had always played a leading role in Arab history. The restoration of relations with Egypt he said, came in time in view of the current dangerous situation in our area and in the light of Israel's practices in the occupied lands.

# Sidon leaders prepare for pullout aftermath

By G.G. Labelle  
Associated Press

SIDON, Lebanon — The bright lights put up along Sidon's main street have failed to instill confidence. Few people go out after dark as the city awaits a pullout of occupation forces that Israel has warned could set off sectarian massacres.

As night falls, convoys of Israeli trucks rumble out of occupied South Lebanon's largest city, carting away equipment in preparation for the withdrawal from the city and surrounding areas that Israel has announced would be completed by Feb. 18.

Sidon's leaders believe the pullout — the first step in Israel's three-stage plan to withdraw from Lebanon altogether — may come earlier.

"We expect the withdrawal to be soon, very soon," Sidon Mayor Ahmad Khalash said in an interview last week. "I don't know when."

Mr. Khalash and local leaders have been meeting for months in an effort to prevent any outbreak of the sectarian violence characteristic of Lebanon's long civil war.

The local leaders all say they have command over this ancient port city of 100,000 people. But they also admit Israel could — and some say will — sabotage their efforts and intentionally try to set off violence in the wake of the withdrawal.

Mohammad Ghaddar, a Shi'ite Muslim leader, said he was fearful that Israel could block the Lebanese Army from getting its troops

into the city quickly when occupation troops depart, or that Israeli-backed Lebanese militiamen might be left behind.

"Then there will be trouble," he said. "It will be on a major scale, a full war from all sides."

Nazih Bizri, a Lebanese Parliament member from Sidon, said of the Israelis: "They are arming whom we call Israeli agents."

He also accused Israel of the car bomb assassination attempt last week on Sunni leader Mustafa Saad, and said he feared another bomb would be aimed at a Christian, setting off a chain of vengeance.

Mr. Ghaddar and Maronite Catholic Archbishop of Sidon Ibrahim Helou said Israeli radio broadcasts reporting predictions of massacre were intended to raise

tensions in South Lebanon.

"There is fear and imposed fear," the archbishop said.

However, there may be justification for fear in Sidon, its Palestinian refugee camps and neighbouring Christian and Shi'ite villages.

While the leaders in the area point out that there is no history of religious animosity in southern Lebanon, most of the suspicions and schisms behind the nearly 10-year civil war are blended in the area now.

Falange and Druse battles threaten to spill over into Sidon from the Kharrout Region just to the north. Attacks by Shi'ite Muslim extremists against the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon army" militia also could widen to engulf more people.

Then there are economic rivalries between poor Shi'ites and the middle class Sunni Muslims who have traditionally ruled Sidon, and fears of vengeance attacks by right-wing militias and Palestinians against each other.

In Ein El-Hilweh, Palestinian leaders said that there was fear in the camp, of break out of hostilities.

"The notion of the Sabra and Shatila massacres, no one can erase it from the minds of people," said U.N. camp services officer Ali Qasam, referring to the murders of hundreds of Palestinians by Christian right-wing militiamen in Beirut when the city was under Israeli control in 1982.

Another flashpoint for war is that attacks by Shi'ite guerrillas against the Israeli-backed "South

Lebanon Army" militia, made up mostly of Christians, could widen into a wider Shi'ite-Christian conflict. That is why Shi'ite leader Ghaddar said he wanted the militia led by Gen. Antoine Lahd out of Sidon quickly.

But Gen. Lahd said last week that while his men would indeed leave Sidon, they would remain outside of the new Israeli occupation zone to counter the Shi'ite extremists whose attacks helped bring about Israel's decision to withdraw.

"We will also withdraw from Sidon but not to the same lines as the Israelis," Gen. Lahd said when encountered just outside Sidon. "We will be in front of them and wait to see the results of what the Lebanese government and the army do."

## Father Chacour seeks to restore dignity for his people

American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) and the Palestine Human Rights Campaign co-sponsored a tour of eight U.S. cities to promote the recently published book "Blood Brothers" written by Father Elias Chacour with David Haddad. Fr. Chacour visited Atlanta, Chicago, Washington D.C., Seattle, Missoula, Montana, and Taylor University, Indiana. ADC talked with Fr. Chacour when he was in Washington D.C.

"I HAVE learned a lesson from being a victim of violence — hatred corrupts," Father Elias Chacour, a Melkite who was born and raised in the northern Galilee, learned this lesson through a life of severe challenges.

He was a child in 1948 when Zionist troops expelled his family and the other Arab inhabitants from their village, Biram. On Christmas morning in 1951 the people of Fr. Chacour's village watched as their homes were razed by the Israeli authorities, making them refugees in their own land. He has lived to see members of his family hired by Jews to harvest figs and olives from trees his own ancestors had planted.

Though he may seem to have ample reason to harbour anger and resentment, Fr. Chacour instead has devoted his life to restoring a sense of elementary human dignity to the people of his homeland.

Among his people, his efforts are as small as visiting a Palestinian prisoner who is sick, or as ambitious as organising summer camps where 5,000 Palestinian children live with each other for three weeks, learn the names of other villages and sleep under olive trees planted by somebody's relatives. He has established eight community centres where shattered social links are mended, founded secondary schools to keep villages as living

communities rather than as storehouses for the aged, and fueled small libraries with books to educate the young.

He hopes his book will be read in libraries wherever there are Palestinians — which is to say, all over the world. "Blood Brothers" could have been the story of a victim. And it is, in part, a record of horror and struggle.

The book takes Fr. Chacour from a refugee childhood in the Galilee to young adulthood among liberation-theology-minded seminarians in France and back to the villages of his youth where, despite resistance from higher church officials, he practices a faith in God that also is a celebration of faith in human beings.

Fr. Chacour is convinced that the seemingly powerless Arab Palestinians in Israel, about one-fifth of whom are Christians, are a repository of great strength. Their spiritual strength, he argues, lies in a country where the dominant culture, a Western culture alien to the land, appears afflicted by a terrible disease of insecurity and distrust. He understands how the twentieth-century holocaust has bred fear and suspicion in Jews, but he knows as well that the solution is not for Palestinians to take the place of Jews in a cruel diaspora. He can see instead that Palestinian self-consciousness has blossomed

in the last three decades, breaking through ancient social divisions and creating a reality as firm as the existence of the Israeli state.

Palestinians, to Jewish Israelis, are a problem. To Fr. Chacour they represent part of a solution, one that begins at home on the land that an ancient Jewish leader once walked. The words of Jesus, in the Sermon on the Mount, provide Fr. Chacour with his social, political and economic agenda.

"I am much more powerful in Israel than a Jew," he said. The little cross on his lapel glints in a shaft of warm autumn sunlight from the window. "I have no weapons. I speak for reconciliation. I am morally much healthier. I am sad to see some of our young Jewish soldiers, who are wounded and scarred by the blood on their hands."

The proof, for him, of a raging infection at the heart of Israeli society is the fear that Jews in and outside Israel have of Palestinians. "Let us look back. Who is the threat to whom? I was there on the land for thousands of years. I was there to receive Abraham when he came out of Iraq. I welcomed the remnants of the concentration camps after World War II. And I have been kicked out of my own land. I have suffered persecutions and slaughter in other Arab states. And I am the threat to the Jews?"

"Tell me, why do the Jews speak so often of terrorism? Can it be that they themselves are practicing it?"

True, he admits, some Palestinians have learned the "international language of failure" — violence. But, more impressive to



Father Chacour

him is that so many have not. He sees his work as maintaining a culture that can act for peace, not react in kind to aggression. He worries about young people learning by example, pointing out that Palestinian "terrorism" became a fact in the wake of the June, 1967 war.

The image of Palestinians as a violent threat to peace is a popular stereotype internationally, especially in the United States. Fr. Chacour hopes that Americans who read "Blood Brothers" will meet another kind of Palestinian, an ordinary village dweller who believes that a humane relationship in a land with a legacy of cultural pluralism is still possible.

He has seen that insight dawn on Westerners, in tours of Arab villages in Israel he organises for Europeans and Americans. "They

get together at the end of a day in the village," he said, "and they tell me with amazement, 'Everyone was so nice to me!'"

On this visit to the U.S., Fr. Chacour has seen much that could lead him to despair of insight at any level — much less reconciliation. He has confronted the familiar unliking support of the U.S. government for Israel, and he has seen the support for Israel offered by fundamentalist Christian churches, prophesying the imminent arrival of Armageddon in the Middle East — a prophecy President Reagan is rumoured to take seriously.

"Poor Mr. Reagan," said Fr. Chacour. "I pity him. I believe that we are not allowed to sit on the throne of God and interpret history as being divine. These emotional interpretations of the Bible can be dangerous. We Christians can become our own enemies."

Fr. Chacour expressed dismay at the casual ignorance of ordinary Americans of the human drama being lived by Palestinians, in view of the fact that they are citizens of a nation that devotes some \$7 to \$8 million a day of tax dollars to support Israel. He is alarmed by seeing in America symptoms of the social illness he senses among Israelis.

"That lack of trust — even paranoia," he said. "Your system seems to foster it. Frankly, to me you seem like crazy people, running from here to there, never simply living. This is not a human society, but a consumer society. Your children are a burden to you, your old people are out of sight in old people's buildings."

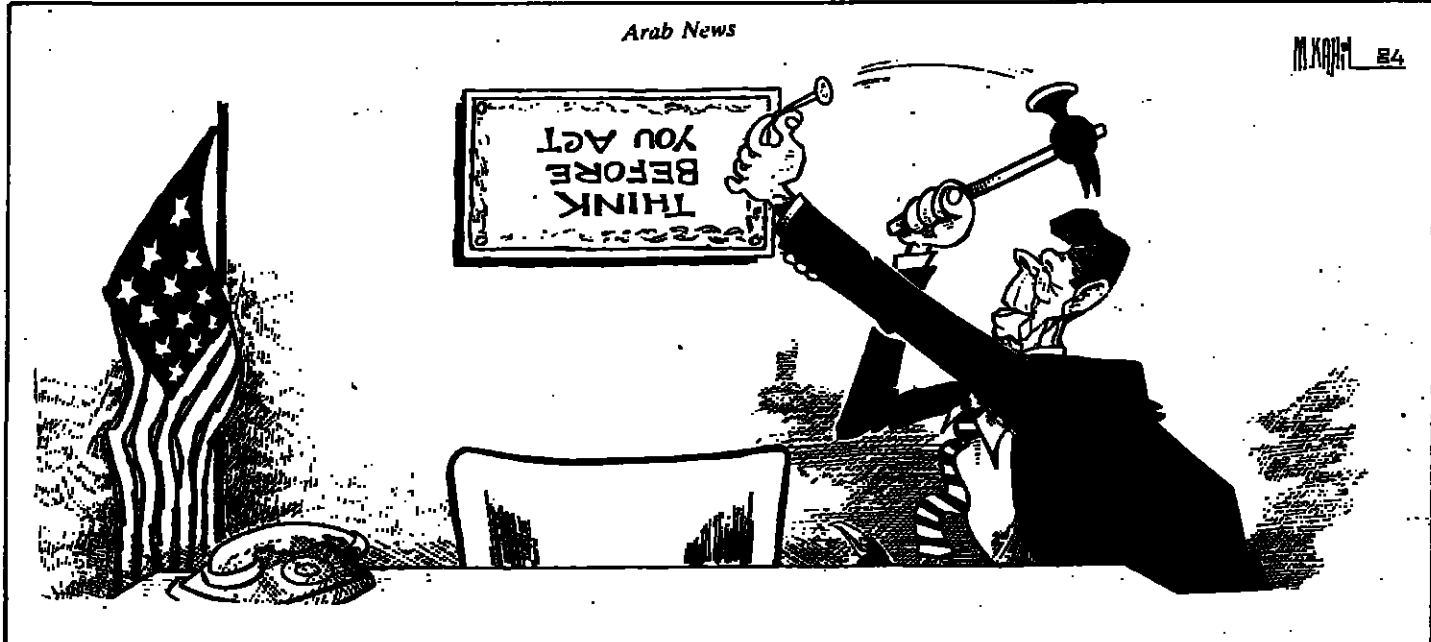
He believes Palestinian villagers may have something to teach Americans — if they want to learn. "The problem is that people here must be willing to change themselves, not just to help, to give charity to others. We do not need that, and we do not ask it. We need our dignity, our own self-respect. And so do you."

Along with their insecurity, Fr. Chacour sees Westerners placing their trust in the wrong things, particularly military strength. He finds that ominous, because he believes the state of Israel is an uncontrollable fact, and therefore the one's primary concern ought to be the quality of life within that state.

The price of trust in military strength is too high: "Israel is not secure, and can never be secure so long as the Israelis depend on military repression to maintain it. Their future is not in that. It is in my hands, in creating a way of life that gives me respect."

Fr. Chacour can see how large the problems are, and knows there are no easy solutions. He is convinced, however, that no solution will work that fails to restore Jewish Israelis to moral health. Lacking a large-scale plan, he tackles projects he can do himself. A few summer camps, a shelf of library books, a guided tour of a neighbouring village, a sermon, a meeting with an American bishop — these are his acts, he thinks, add 'up' to much. But the alternative is unbearable.

"My optimism," he explained, "lies in this: that my people are still alive. And as long as there is one olive tree left alive in Galilee, I will continue to hope." — ADC Times.



## Militia protects Nicaragua's coffee harvest

By Bernd Debusmann  
Reuters

MANAGUA — In the lush green hills of two Nicaraguan provinces, where 70 per cent of its coffee is grown, thousands of workers have been picking coffee under the protection of armed militiamen.

The distinctive banana-shaped magazines of the militiamen's AK-47 assault rifles have become as common sight in Jinotega and Matagalpa provinces as the wicker baskets used to collect the bright red berries containing the coffee beans.

In the past three months alone, attacks by U.S.-backed insurgents intent on wrecking Nicaragua's economy have destroyed or damaged the installations of 70 coffee plantations, according to private growers and government officials.

Officials expect coffee exports, Nicaragua's main foreign currency earner, to fall by at least 20 per cent on last year.

Foreign experts say the drop could be more than a third, depriving the country of dollars desperately needed to import spare parts and agricultural machinery.

"Final figures won't be available before the harvest is over, early in February, but it is already clear the picture is very bleak indeed," one Western economist said. "The guerrilla campaign aga-

inst the economy is taking a very heavy toll."

Last year, Nicaragua earned \$127 million from the export of 1.15 million quintales (52.16 million kg) of coffee.

The most optimistic forecasts for this year put export earnings at just over \$100 million.

The harvest under the gun is the result of a change in strategy by guerrillas armed and financed by the United States government, which sees the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) as the source of most trouble in Central America.

When they launched their first major offensive in January and February 1983, rebel leaders hailed the operation as "the vanguard of the general insurrection" and predicted Managua would fall within 60 days.

The offensive failed, there was no insurrection and the insurgents redefined their aim as the seizure of a piece of territory on which they could proclaim a provisional government and ask "outside forces" for military assistance.

But although insurgent forces mushroomed from a few hundred in 1982 to an estimated 15,000 now, they lacked the strength and firepower to seize territory from the Nicaraguan Army, with 64,000 men the biggest in Central

America.

So the rebels adopted economic targets from oil pipelines and coffee plantations to transport and power plants.

A year ago, the Reagan administration's admission of involvement in the mining of Nicaragua's main harbours sparked widespread international criticism and a storm of protest in the United States — but strikes at the "Now, they (the rebels) have only one goal — hit the coffee harvest," said Daniel Nunez, the official in charge of bringing in the crop in Jinotega and Matagalpa. "But they hit innocent people."

Many of the victims of the war on the economy have been civilians killed in attacks on farms and ambushes on northern roads which one Western diplomat in Managua described as "shooting galleries where everything that moves is fair game."

In one week as the coffee harvest began, 31 people died in attacks on cooperatives and state-owned vehicles. The victims included two infants, three young girls and six women.

In one attack, on a state farm near the town of Jinotega, survivors said the rebels left a female victim with her breasts cut off and men with their genitals stuffed in their mouths.

On the twisting road Wiril, just south of the Honduran border, foreign reporters recently saw a bullet-riddled car whose occupants had been literally hacked to pieces.

Nicaraguan leaders ultimately blame such atrocities on the Reagan administration, which has spent almost \$100 million on backing the rebels and is seeking more funds from Congress this spring.

"The (tax) money of the American people has been invested to cause material losses of more than a billion dollars," Daniel Ortega said in a speech marking his inauguration on Jan. 10 as Nicaragua's first elected president since the 1979 overthrow of the U.S.-backed Somoza dictatorship.

The high cost of the war was spotlighted by a 1985 national budget which allocated 40 per cent to defence.

"The years to come will be even more difficult," Mr. Ortega said. "The defence of our fatherland requires new and bigger sacrifices." In a country where basic goods are in short supply and food queues part of daily life, it was a gloomy forecast.

## Anti-refugee strain heightens in N.Europe

By Christopher Follett  
Reuters

COPENHAGEN — A massive influx of Gulf war refugees is straining the traditionally liberal attitude of Danes and Swedes towards foreigners seeking asylum.

Economic recession and high unemployment have eroded the hospitality towards immigrants in Denmark, which enjoys one of the highest standards of living in the world.

Growing hostility towards foreigners prompted Queen Margrethe to rebuke her people in her annual New Year's Eve television and radio address to the nation.

"The Danes' initial pride that foreign immigrants and refugees have chosen to live in their little paradise often quickly gives way to hostility," the queen said. "Such behaviour is a shame on the nation."

Although welcomed by immigrants, her comments sparked off a furor among Danes. Seven out of 10 letters to the leading Copenhagen daily Berlingske Tidende criticised her severely.

"It is all very well for a privileged person like the queen to talk about understanding and being hospitable," said one, while another attacked the queen and the well-to-do for not understanding the fear which causes racism in ordinary people.

"The queen talks of the Danes so-called silly, smart jokes about immigrants," said a third correspondent.

"The fact is that the Danes are silly to let immigrants from all over the globe into their country at all. Foreigners who see how easy it is to enter our little paradise are the smart ones."

The flow of refugees to Denmark increased 12-fold to 4,200 last year from a mere trickle of 350 in 1983, according to estimates by the Danish Refugee Aid Organisation.

Most of them 2,700 of last year's total, were Iranians escaping from the Gulf war, mainly deserters and conscientious objectors of good education aged between 18 and 30.

The second-largest group among a flood from 50 countries were 325 Iraqis.

The main escape route to the

north is via Turkey to East Berlin and then by train and ferry across the Baltic to Scandinavia. Some refugees say the cost of the journey can exceed \$10,000 per head.

Officials attribute the steep rise in the number of refugees to a liberalisation of Denmark's alien laws last year. Frontier police may not now refuse entry to refugees, who are guaranteed a hearing for their applications for political asylum.

Almost 30 per cent of the new Gulf war refugees have moved on to other countries so far, leaving more than 3,000 waiting for their asylum applications to be processed.

Each refugee costs an estimated \$8,000 a year to feed and lodge, but none from the Middle East has been extradited.

Denmark now has 12 refugee centres; up from four in 1983. Disused prisons, hotels, hospitals and even a derelict island fortress at the mouth of Copenhagen harbour have been converted into makeshift hostels.

The current stream of refugees arriving in Denmark is the greatest since the Vietnamese boat people in the 1970s and previous post-war influxes from Hungary and Poland.

Stockholm's traditional open-door policy has also come under strain. Sweden has taken in 14,545 refugees since 1982, but the official figures tell only part of the story.

Some 80 per cent of those seeking asylum are turned away at the border for making false statements, and 7,000 refugees and their families are still awaiting a decision on their fate, according to a spokesman for the Immigration Ministry.

The press has given wide publicity in the influx of hundreds of mainly Iranian and Iraqi asylum-seekers, and officials partly blame the media for whipping up anti-immigrant hysteria.

Stefan Meisels, deputy-chairman of Sweden's 17,000-strong Jewish community, says anti-immigrant feeling is directed mostly against groups which find it harder to assimilate, such as refugees from the Middle East or Turks and Greeks.



# 10,000 homes demolished in Gaza Strip

GAZA — NEARLY 10,000 homes comprising some 19,612 rooms have been destroyed in Israeli demolition schemes carried out in Gaza Strip refugee camps since 1967.

The demolitions have taken place since Israel occupied the former Egyptian-administered territory in the 1967 war. The worst affected camps were Beach, Jabalia and Rafah. Virtually all the two-room shelters were built by United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) or with materials provided by the agency. Some had extra rooms added by refugees.

The main thrust of the programme to demolish shelters began in 1971 on the grounds that road widening in camps was a necessary security step. The operation provided space also for bus stations and market places.

In some instances the Israeli authorities offered alternative

accommodation or plots of land in government housing projects nearby. To date 5,467 families have moved to such housing. Most paid for alternate housing or plots of land at subsidised prices. But a condition for eligibility for such housing was that refugees first demolish their shelters in camps.

In representations to the authorities, Mr. Peter Hawkins, Director of UNRWA Operations in Gaza and the Agency's representative in Egypt, has stressed UNRWA policy that any movement of refugees should be voluntary with the consent of the family concerned.

An analysis of demolitions since 1967 shows that 353 were punitive. Punitive measures are taken by the authorities to punish individuals or families for some misdeed or infraction of military regulations or decrees.

UNRWA has strongly protested against such actions because collective punishment is

meted out regardless of blame, so that innocent as well as the assumed guilty individuals are made to suffer.

The analysis indicates that some 1,510 demolitions were attributed to road widening. But the figure does not include road works undertaken in 1971.

The largest number of demolitions took place in July and August 1971 when shelters occupied by 2,554 families (15,855 persons) were demolished. Although not officially ascribed to roadwidening or other security considerations, the figure must include a large percentage in which road widening was among a number of elements involved.

Town planning is reported to have been responsible for 489 demolitions.

A total of 2,851 shelters were voluntarily demolished by refugees as a quid pro quo for government housing. The agency also lists 273 cases of demolition cha-

acterised as "borderline", or where a definite reason, for the destruction of the shelter could not be ascertained.

Three schemes have been employed to rehouse refugees from Khan Younis camp. The camp, where shelters were first built by UNRWA in 1950, houses about 30,000 registered refugees.

One scheme, a joint UNRWA-Israeli operation, has rehoused 230 families. The second, larger scheme has rehoused 799 families (4,839 persons) in 842 houses. Under this programme of government housing built by Israelis, houses have either been given to refugees or plots of land have been given on which refugees themselves have built. This settlement is known as Al Amal and adjoining Khan Younis camp.

The third scheme, known as Al Shuqairi, is some distance from Khan Younis. Here 128 houses have been built by the Israelis to house 135 families. Some 848 ref-

ugees live there.

Al Amal is not provided with UNRWA services such as sanitation and water, which are among services supplied in Khan Younis. Refugees still maintain their registered status, however, and remain eligible for educational and medical services.

Al Amal is well laid out with wide roads. Better off refugees have in some cases built houses much larger than their former two-room homes. Solar energy units providing houses with hot water are on many rooftops.

In Khan Younis camp, 230 shelters adjoining to Al Amal have been visited by representatives of the housing department and the owners told that their homes are to be demolished. The authorities deny there is any intention of forcibly resettling refugees and that the visits to the shelters were merely part of a census. The visits took place early this year — UNRWA Newsletter.



## Reuters takes lead in supplying world news pictures

From Reuters

REUTERS IS taking the lead in the supply of international news photographs, following its purchase of the non-U.S. pictures operation of United Press International (UPI).

The launch of the Reuters News Pictures Service on Jan. 1, 1985 is certain to set new standards in high-speed photographic coverage.

### Known and trusted

With the UPI acquisition, Reuters takes over a fully operational pictures service which is known and trusted by news media clients throughout the world.

A programme of technological development has been initiated which will soon produce major enhancements. Moreover, Reuters is boosting the purchased operation by recruiting additional photographers. It intends to have a higher total outside the U.S. than any comparable organisation.

The UPI facilities are being integrated with Reuters own international reporting network. As from Jan. 1, photographers and reporters have worked in close collaboration to provide all round coverage of international events.

### New dimension

The result is a wholly new ser-

vice which combines the proven strengths of Reuters news-gathering network with UPI's long experience of photo-journalism.

"The pictures operation adds an extra dimension," Reuters says. "It will match our existing textual coverage in speed and quality, and enable us to provide our clients with a complete news service."

Following the agreement with UPI, one of three credits appeared under each Reuters photograph. A simple "Reuters" credit will appear with every photograph supplied direct by Reuters.

Pictures distributed by Reuters from UPI's U.S. file will be credited "Reuters-UPI".

In the U.S., Reuters photographs which are distributed by UPI will bear the credit "UPI-Reuters".

For its new photo operation, Reuters has established a global editorial structure. Like the existing news-gathering network, this is decentralised, to reflect regional variations in news interests.

The Reuters News Pictures Service is organised in parallel with the text operation into three time zones — the Americas, Europe and the Far East.

### Appointments

To manage the zones, Reuters has appointed Pictures Editors in

Washington, Brussels and Hong Kong. "The editors will ensure that our news photos have all the qualities subscribers require," says Reuters. "Vivid action, original angles, and that human moment which captures the heart of a story."

Special co-ordinators are also being appointed to inter-relate words and pictures as stories break.

### Complementary efforts

Could this dual enterprise delay the service when events are moving fast? Reuters is adamant that neither text nor photographs will be allowed to wait for the other, except in the case of feature articles which are not time-critical.

"Our complementary efforts will be a bonus, never an obstacle," Reuters says.

"As well as receiving fully rounded coverage of events, clients will benefit from the net increase in Reuters' eyes and ears."

The photographers and reporters will work together to provide faster, fuller services.

### Special appointments for special regions

In addition to the three "time zone" editors, Reuters has appointed special editors for Latin

America and the Middle East.

Their task will be to direct a fast, high-quality supply of photographs from these news-making areas. At the same time, they will ensure that Reuters meets the unique pictorial needs of clients in their regions.

The new appointees will travel widely in their regions, supervising the photographic teams, liaising with reporters and listening to subscribers.

They will also arrange spot coverage in crises, and contribute occasional pictures to the file themselves.

### Out of the past

Subscribers to the Reuters News Pictures Service will have access to the world's largest archive of news and historical pictures.

An agreement has been signed for the Kraus-Thomson Organisation Limited (KTOL) to manage Reuters Pictures Library. This opens two additional resources to Reuters clients: the UPI Photo Library and the Bettman Archive.

### 12 million negatives

The UPI Photo Library, managed by KTOL, contains 12 million news pictures covering the period from the American Civil War to the present day.

War to the present day.

Every significant event and personality of the 20th century is included, and a large proportion of the more recent pictures are in colour.

The Bettman Archive, also managed by KTOL, incorporates not only photographs but also engravings, woodcuts and paintings. The fully indexed and annotated collection provides a pictorial history of the past 15,000 years, from cave paintings to holograms.

The Archive is particularly noted for its coverage of science and technology, medicine, military history and the arts.

### Sixty minutes

KTOL will ensure high-speed delivery of library material, and has pledged a response in not more than 60 minutes in office hours. The pictures will be routed by Reuters through its international communications network.

### Into the future

Advances in technology promise to revolutionise photographic transmission by the end of the decade. Reuters has already set the pace in other areas of data communications, and predicts a rapid transfer of benefits to its picture service.

ture service.

Reuters runs the world's largest and most sophisticated private communications network. This provides media and financial subscribers with continuously updated information, available almost instantly throughout the world.

The technology used in Reuters international network is far in advance of current systems for transmitting pictures. However, the principles of computer technology are essentially the same whether the data takes the form of words, numbers, sounds or photographs.

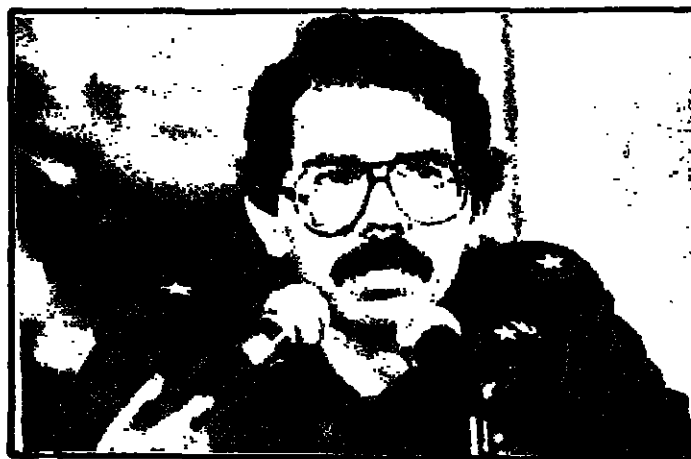
Now Reuters is bringing its technical experience to bear on the problems of digital images, high-speed colour transmission and the electronic darkroom.

The application of Reuters software expertise, developed over many years, is expected to produce rapid enhancements in the News Pictures Service.

"We intend our clients to benefit first from the coming breakthroughs in photographic technology," Reuters says.

Reuters move into news photography is likely to be seen as a major event by the international news community.

Since its foundation in 1851, the world news organisation has built up a unique reputation for accurate and impartial reporting.



Nicaragua President Daniel Ortega (Reuters photo)



British Prince of Wales Charles with Princess Diana carrying Prince Harry (Reuters photo)

## 'New Law of Evidence deprives Pakistani women of equality'

By Miriam Habib

LAHORE — DESPITE much debate and strenuous opposition, Pakistan's revised Law of Evidence — which is seen by women's groups as undermining the status of women — was given presidential assent in October and has now come into force.

The new law, which replaces the previous law, was first proposed in 1982 by the Council of Islamic Ideology, a nominated advisory body responsible for examining all laws in the country in order to bring them into conformity with Islamic ideology. But its formal adoption was delayed, following an outcry by lawyers' and women's organisations who considered the measure retrograde, unworkable and derogatory towards women.

This opposition was taken up by non-government organisations in the Shoor, or Assembly, hand-picked by Pakistan's military ruler and president, General Zia Ul Haq, to serve as a substitute for parliament until parliamentary elections which have been deferred for seven years, take place.

But it has failed to prevent the imposition of new legislation.

For women, the implications are serious since the new measure, among other innovations, has clauses dealing with women as legal witnesses and as attestors of documents. In both cases women's testimony is required as against that of a single man.

Feminist circles who oppose the introduction of this and other proposed legislation have protested publicly, and called for boycotts of government-sponsored programmes for women. They feel that for all the official rhetoric on women's equal status such *de facto* measures in effect render women more vulnerable, reducing them to second class citizens. This, in their view, is hardly just, either by Islamic or universal human rights norms, where no principle other than that of equality between the sexes can be acceptable.

The proposed laws follow the enforcement in 1979 of the Hudood Ordinance, another auxiliary measure, which purports to bring justice for crimes and offences against the human body. The clauses relating to evidence are con-

sidered unrealistic by women's rights leaders in that they require the evidence of male Muslim witnesses only, the testimony of others (women and religious minorities) being treated as admissible at the discretion of the individual judge.

Moreover, the Ordinance while making adultery a penal offence does not differentiate between adultery and rape. Under the provisions of this legislation the testimony of female witness to murder could be invalid in a court of law and rape could be assumed to occur with the victim's consent. The Ordinance prescribes flogging and imprisonment for the latter offence; the present military administration is the first even in the history of Pakistan to order the public flogging of a woman for the crime of adultery. It may be mentioned that the woman's partner in sin went unpunished as his identity was not proved.

Another much criticised case processed under the Hudood Ordinance is the instance of the blind servant girl Safia, who was violated by the master and son of the household. The crime was not

reported at the time but when the girl became pregnant her parents registered a complaint. Following the logic of the Ordinance, the male judge sentenced her to imprisonment and lashes while the male culprits remained at large since they could not be identified. The unfortunate girl stayed a year under detention and it was only public indignation that prevented corporal punishment and obtained her release from prison.

A third piece of legislation is also in preparation which may prove even more damaging for women. The Qisas and Diyat draft proposal deals with blood money or compensation in case of murder, claimed to be in the Islamic spirit. Some of its clauses could be regarded as quite astounding in the degree to which its authors have carried their interpretations. Quite unabashedly it fixes compensation for a female victim — killed as half that for a male. Feminist spokespersons have pointed out that when it comes to paying rent, taxes or fares, women are not deemed to be half in value. Nowhere in any scriptural text can such a ruling be found.

Numerous other women's organisations entered the war on poverty and ignorance and with the activation of a family planning programme, the principle of the right to reproductive health and control of family size was also recognised.

Working and struggling for women's uplift and progress over the last three and a half decades the All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA) has consistently advocated the rights of women in the legal, economic, social, political and educational fields. It is still the leading feminist organisation that has campaigned for and won reform in family laws relating to marriage, divorce, maintenance and women's access to education, and employment. The Muslim Family Laws Ordinance of 1961 incorporating these safeguards was the result of energetic lobbying by women's organisations with APWA in the forefront. In the 1950s and 1960s the Association founded a network of girls' schools and colleges reaching out to thousands who would otherwise never have known such opportunities.

All this, they argue, is contrary to the true equality and dignity of women which, in fact, Islam enjoins — People Feature.

In the last four or five years, as a reaction to the trends outlined above, some very vocal groups have crystallised. The Women's Action Forum, the Women Lawyers' Association and the Pakistan Women's Movement have taken up the cause and were the first to condemn the adoption of the Law of Evidence as discriminatory towards women.

Along with the All Pakistan Women's Association, these activist groups have spoken out against policies which are detrimental to women. They have argued that the social climate developing from these discriminatory measures is unhealthy. They point to the spate of crimes against women since the introduction of the new laws and proposals and to the noticeable trend which even discourages women's participation in careers and sports.

All this, they argue, is contrary to the true equality and dignity of women which, in fact, Islam enjoins — People Feature.

Miriam Habib is women's editor of the Pakistan Times.

## Pop star back to top the Ethiopia route

By Jill Serjeant

Reuters

LONDON — Two months ago Bob Geldof was just another fading pop star.

Now, after a hit single which has raised millions of dollars for famine victims in Ethiopia, he is being hailed as Britain's first punk diplomat.

Geldof, 33, assembled the cream of the rock world into a group called Band Aid to make what has become Britain's biggest-selling single record, "Do They Know It's Christmas?". It has already sold more than eight million copies worldwide and looks set to raise eight million sterling (nearly \$9).

Geldof's determination to cut through red tape to ensure that the money raised goes straight to the starving earned him, more headlines as a "punk diplomat" worthy of respect.

It is a far cry from the late 1970s when Geldof said he was in rock music "to get rich, famous and laid". He and the 38 other band aid stars have not made a penny

from the venture.

The record's success has been unprecedented, not only in sales but also in bringing together some of pop's biggest egos in friendly cooperation.

It all began in October when Geldof, an Irishman who lives in England, saw a BBC Television news film of the Ethiopian famine. "I sat there feeling horrified, ashamed and disgusted," he told reporters. "What could I do personally? Doing something with music seemed the next logical step."

He telephoned friends and on a Sunday morning a month later almost every top-line British pop star gathered to record a song Geldof hoped might raise 70,000 sterling (\$77,000).

Boy George of Culture Club flew from New York to London to take part. Duran Duran cancelled a TV show in Germany. Spandau Ballet chartered a plane from Tokyo and U2 took a day off from a world tour. In London they joined Sting, Phil Collins, Paul Young, Marilyn, Kool and the Gang, George Michael of Wham

and Midge Ure of Ultravox, who co-wrote the song with Geldof. "I had been sort of worried I must admit, that with all these big egos in one small room some of them might start a bitch... but there was nothing like that," Geldof said.

The record sold one million in the first 10 days and major British record retailers agreed to waive their sales profits.

Band aid went straight to the top of the British charts and has reached the number one spot in Australia and almost every Western European country.

The only flies in the ointment were a refusal by Britain's Conservative government to exempt the record from value added tax and a flood of illegal tapes of the song by music pirates in Singapore. Geldof said this amounted to "taking food out of the mouths of the starving".

Plans are well under way for an American version of Band Aid involving Michael Jackson, Stevie Wonder, Prince, Lionel Richie, Bruce Springsteen and many others. Geldof hopes this will push

the total sum raised to \$100 million.

Dublin-born Geldof worked as a meat-packer, a journalist and a youth organiser for the campaign for nuclear disarmament before finding fame in 1977 with the Boomtown Rats, one of the first of Britain's new wave punk bands.

He became known for making controversial remarks, a talent he has now turned to publicising the famine.

"What annoys me most is the attitude of some governments that they shouldn't get too deeply involved as the regime out there is Marxist-Leninist," he has been quoted as saying. "A three-month-old baby is not a Marxist-Leninist."

Earlier this month Geldof went to Ethiopia for an eight-day fact-finding visit.

"The politics of the thing don't concern me. I'll shake hands with the devil on the left and the right as long as it's going to ensure that this money ends up in the mouths of the people who need it," he said.

## Video causes problems for Norway's cinemas

OSLO — The hire of video films reached record-sized proportions last year when Norwegians paid a total of \$55.5 million to take home films for viewing. This figure corresponds to one film per video machine per week. There are 270,000 video machines distributed among the 4.1 million population.

The head of the Norwegian Videogram Association Bjørn Naess says that the market is dominated by high-quality films, and that the dubious ones only constitute a small percentage.

Last year there were 20 million leaseings of video films. By comparison, 15 million cinema tickets were sold. One reason for the 40 per cent increase in video film hire is that high quality films are released for video distribution only a short time after they have been exhibited in the cinemas. Another factor is that it is now possible to hire small portable video machines at the same time as the films.

The 5,000 machines are estimated to represent a turnover of \$7.7 million. They are leased out for 70 per cent of their available time.

The Videogram Association represents importers and distributors who account for 80 per cent of the turnover on the video film market.

1984 and 1985 may prove to be fateful years for the cinema. Egil B. Fonn of the National Association of Municipal Cinemas is anxiously awaiting the figures for the number of cinema visits in 1984. The cinemas fear the competition from video.

In Mr. Fonn's opinion the video branch has had a far more daring and erotic choice of films for that section of the public who like them, than the cinemas have been able to have.

A preliminary survey shows that the small-private cinemas have had problems. The situation for the medium-sized cinemas is uncertain, while for cinemas in the large towns 1984 was a relatively good year — Norinform.

## Church, state battle over new contraceptive law in Ireland

By Colin McIntyre

Reuters

DUBLIN — A battle is looming between the Irish government and the Catholic Church over plans to make contraceptives freely available to anyone who needs them, whether or not they are married.

Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald's coalition government, which promised to liberalise church-influenced social legislation when it took power two years ago, is about to introduce a new law that would make non-medical contraceptives available to anyone over 18.

At present, family planning aids can be obtained legally only by married people with a doctor's prescription, and only at a pharmacy. Many pharmacies, particularly in country areas, refuse to stock them on religious grounds.

They are available for "bona fide family planning purposes" a term never explained but which is generally taken to mean for married people only.

The new law would do away with the need for prescriptions, and oblige all local health centres to stock contraceptives.

The powerful Catholic Church, which recognises only the natural "rhythm" method for family planning and once predicted that contraception would prove "a curse upon our country," was quick to throw down the gauntlet.

"The path to moral decline is a one-way street — once permissive legislation is passed it is almost impossible to undo it," thundered Archbishop Kevin McNamara of Dublin, a conservative newly appointed to Ireland's biggest diocese.

"The choice lies clearly between opting for education in self-control and encouraging self-indulgence in our young people," he said last November.

In 1983 the Catholic Church showed its muscle by throwing its weight behind a campaign to have an existing ban on abortion written into the constitution.

The government opposed the move on the grounds that it was unnecessary, since abortion was already illegal, and sectarian, since it imposed Catholic values on the country's Protestants and other religious minorities. But the campaign succeeded.

The new family planning bill would replace a 1979 law described by former Prime Minister Charles Haughey as "an Irish solution to an Irish problem."

That law was supposed to ease the restrictions of an act passed in 1935 banning the importation and sale of all contraceptives. In fact it had the opposite effect.

For after a 1973 high court ruling that married couples had a constitutional right to reasonable access to contraceptives, they could be imported in unlimited numbers — though by law they could still not be sold or advertised.

Family planning centres quickly spotted a way round the law by giving the devices away, to both married and unmarried clients, in return for "contributions".

The 1979 act, by insisting that contraceptives could be bought only in pharmacies and on prescription, technically outlawed the centres and their thriving mail-order business.

In fact the authorities have largely turned a blind eye and allowed them to continue, despite occasional police raids when contraceptives have been confiscated.

In 1983 a Dublin doctor was fined 500 Irish pounds (\$485), the maximum sentence, for selling 10 contraceptives to his next-door neighbour in a deliberate challenge to the law. He argued that no condoms had been available at the local pharmacy and he felt it was his duty to provide them.

After being fined, Doctor Andrew Rynne said the act was unworkable and should be held up to ridicule and treated with the contempt it deserved.

There has also been pressure from politicians and women's groups who complain that, while they are available legally or otherwise in Dublin and other urban centres, contraceptives are non-existent in many country areas.

Attention was focused on the issue last year when a 16-year-old schoolgirl died giving birth to an illegitimate child in a village churchyard.

The government, with a six-seat majority in parliament, is confident of getting its family planning bill through, although it expects one or two defections by conservative back-benchers.



## Dixon misses penalty

## Chelsea to meet Sheffield again

LONDON (R) — Kerry Dixon, the most prolific goalscorer in English soccer this season, was found wanting just when Chelsea need him most Monday night.

Four minutes into the second half of the League Cup quarter-final against Sheffield Wednesday, Dixon was handed the chance to take his season's tally of goals to 28 when the London side were awarded a penalty for a foul on David Speedie.

But his spot kick lacked power and goalkeeper Martin Hodge dived to his left to smother the shot. The tie ended in a 1-1 draw, both goals coming in the first half, and the two teams replay at Wednesday's Hillsborough ground on Wednesday to decide who meets Sunderland in the semifinal.

Ipswich booked a semifinal place against Norwich with a 2-1 quarter-final replay win over Juven's Park Rangers, their goals coming in the first half from Mich D'Ay and Dutchman Romeo Zondervan.

England defender Russell Osman will miss the first leg of the semifinal. He and Rangers' striker Simon Stainrod were sent off

midway through the first half following an off-the-ball incident. Steve Bruce settled the long running English F.A. Cup saga between Norwich and Birmingham by scoring the only goal in the third round, third replay. The Norwich defender struck in the 10th minute of a tie which lasted a total of seven hours.

Former England cricket captain Ian Botham scored for his new club, district league side Yeovil, in the Boh Lord Trophy match against Maidstone Monday night. But Yeovil lost 3-1.

## McCorry to defend boxing title

PARIS (R) — World Boxing Council (WBC) welterweight champion Milton McCorry will defend his title against fellow-American Pedro Vilella in Paris on March 9, the sports daily L'Equipe reported Tuesday.

## Egypt to play friendly soccer matches in W. Africa

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's National soccer side will be without several big name internationals when they fly to Abidjan Wednesday for friendly matches in Ivory Coast and Cameroun ahead of its next World Cup qualifying round in April against Madagascar.

National manager Abdou Saleh Al Wahsh told Reuters Tuesday Egypt would play three friendly internationals during the eight-day tour, one with Ivory Coast on Thursday and two with Cameroun on February 6 and 6.

Egypt, who last played in a World Cup final 50 years ago, were tipped as favourites in last year's African Nations' Cup but ended up in fourth place.

They beat Ivory Coast then 2-1 and Cameroun 1-0. But Cameroun survived that early defeat and clinched the title.

Wahsh said injuries sustained in the gruelling domestic league deprived the national side from some of its key players and forced him to pick up a team blending the Olympic side with top National players.

Midfielders Taher Abu-Zeid and Magdi Abdul-Ghani and striker Alaa Mahoub, all from Cairo's National Club, will be left at home.

Abdul-Ghani and Mahoub were injured in a league fixture on Sunday when National met their first defeat in this year's first division league at the hands of Al-Masri Club.

Fist fights broke out after Al-Masri scored a second-half winner and more brawls followed the match. Wahsh, however, said both players were injured in play.

He said his side would feature seven players making their first international appearance. These include two strikers from first division Tarsana (Arsenal), a Cairo club that pulled off several upsets this season against big-time sides and now hold fourth place in the table.

Zamalek, who won the African Champions' Cup last season, provided Wahsh with two players, defender Hisham Yakan and midfielder Ashraf Jasim.

## Yugoslavia, Soviet Union in Nehru trophy semifinals

COCHIN, India (AP) — Yugoslavia was held to a 1-1 draw by China Tuesday but nevertheless entered the semifinals of the 4th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup International Soccer Tournament.

Yugoslavia had defeated the Soviet Union and Iran, while the Chinese had lost both its previous two league matches. The Soviet Union earlier beat Iran 2-0 to enter the semifinals.

The Yugoslavs rested some of their star players in the contest against China because they would be qualified for the semifinal round even if they had lost.

After completely dominating the scoreless first half, the Chinese

surged into the lead in the 57th minute when Wei Kexing scored a goal in a solo run from midfield. Four minutes later, however, the Yugoslav Zivkovic Zvonimir headed the ball in to score the equalizer.

South Korea, Morocco, India and Algeria are the other nations participating in the tournament, named after India's first prime minister and grandfather of the current prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

The championship is divided into the four-team leagues. The two finishers in each league will advance to the semifinal round.

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Der Präsident der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Frau von Weizsäcker bitten aus Anlaß ihres Staatsbesuchs im Haschemitischen Königreich Jordanien die deutschen Staatsangehörigen und ihre Ehegatten zu einem Empfang am Montag, dem 04. Februar 1985, von 18.30 bis 20.30 Uhr in das Hotel Intercontinental, Amman.

Sie werden um Verständnis gebeten, daß eine Teilnahme nur mit Einladungskarte, die vom 30.01. bis 01.02.1985 (09.00 - 12.00 Uhr) in der Botschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland persönlich abzuholen ist, möglich ist.

President,  
Eng. M.S. Kilani

## Lamb looks set to play in last cricket test against India Thursday

NEW DELHI (R) — South African-born batsman Allan Lamb is almost certain to take his place in England's cricket team as they bid to clinch a series victory against India in the fifth and final test at Kanpur starting on Thursday.

England manager Tony Brown told Reuters: "There are still slight doubts, but he played at Chandigarh and he should be fine."

Lamb injured his left knee during the fourth one-day match at Nagpur last week and seemed unlikely to be fit for the final one-day match at Chandigarh on Sunday.

But he was included in the side and made an unbeaten 33 in a match reduced to 15 overs because of overnight rain.

"If he could survive the rigours of a 15-over match, he should be even better with the slower pace of a test," said Brown, adding that there were no other injury worries.

The England party travel to Kanpur Wednesday for the match which will be their last in India before leaving for Australia on Feb. 8.

The Press Trust of India said tight security was being enforced for the match.

The news agency quoted police

as saying 4,000 police would be posted round the ground and metal detectors would check people going into the ground.

The players' hotel rooms will be checked for explosives, police said.

Brown said security had been tight throughout the tour which began on Oct. 31, the day Indira Gandhi was assassinated. For the first week of the tour they were

confined to their New Delhi hotel during riots triggered by her murder.

British Deputy High Commissioner Percy Norris was shot dead in Bombay on Nov. 27, the eve of the first test there.

"We were assured from the beginning that we would be completely safe and security has been very tight wherever we have gone," said Brown.

## W. Indies beats Country XI in one-day cricket match

ALBANY, Western Australia (R) — The West Indian cricketers began their brief holiday on the South Coast in relaxed mood with a carefree 11-run victory over a Western Australian Country XI in a one-day match Tuesday.

The touring team, who will spend three days in Albany before their World Series Cup game against Sri Lanka in Perth on Saturday, breezed to 237 for nine in 39.4 overs. Richie Richardson and Desmond Haynes making 75 and 41 respectively.

And although the Country XI flourished against the makeshift West Indian bowling attack, which

included Richardson and wicketkeeper Jeff Dujon, they finished 12 runs short of victory on 226 for seven.

Dujon's six overs cost 50 runs while Richardson was hit for 65 in his seven-over spell which contributed to a memorable day for real-estate agent Terry Waldron, the 33-year-old Country XI captain.

Waldron smashed four sixes and seven fours in a blazing innings of 72 in only 39 minutes which earned him the "Man of the Match" award and an ovation from the 4,000 crowd.

## Matthews — sprightly soccer legend

OTTAWA (R) Sir Stanley Matthews, the English soccer legend parly

who continued playing past his 50th birthday, turns 70 next month still eager to pass on his dribbling magic to young players from Soweto to San Francisco.

The sprightly globe-trotter, who never misses his daily 20-minute workout, clearly reveals in the challenges of coaching and, ever restless, does not mind where he does it.

"I enjoy it anywhere I go. It tends to be three, four or six months at a time — whatever I feel like," he said in an interview from the affluent little Canadian town of Burlington, near Toronto.

"I came to Canada three years ago and I'll be coaching here for another two to three years. Whether there is soccer and coaching, I enjoy it," said the stately right-winger who received English soccer's first knighthood.

These travels have taken him to coaching jobs in San Francisco and Lake Placid in the United States, Sydney and the black townships of South Africa.

"I coach the blacks in Soweto in the townships and in the mines. I get sponsored by a local company there. It's very nice because

the blacks are very excited in the way they play. They have very good ball control," he said.

The young boys of Soweto could have no better teacher as Matthews' control sometimes defied belief.

With the ball seemingly tied to his boot, Matthews would slowly advance towards a defender and then — with a shimmy, a shuffle or a sway — he would be past and heading for goal.

He was by no means the "complete footballer" of the modern game — he hated tackling, heading was only undertaken in extremis while scoring goals never came naturally.

No, what Matthews won his 54 full England caps for was his dribbling prowess and his ability to tear defences to shreds.

The Matthews talent was recognised early. He won his first cap in 1934 at the age of 19, but the reaper he was often strangely omitted by the selectors.

At 32, when most players are thinking of retirement, Matthews left his first club Stoke to join Blackpool.

The seaside club lost two Football Association (F.A.) Cup finals in 1948 and 1951. But Matthews eventually received the winners' medal which he, and the whole of Britain, wanted him to collect when Blackpool beat Bolton 4-3 in the 1953 final.

A generation of English soccer players were brought up on tales of the "Matthews final" and television never tires of showing grainy black and white pictures of the ageing winger destroying Bolton's defence in the game's last half hour.

His display ensured another England recall and his performance, aged 41, in the 1956 4-2 win over Brazil ranks among his finest.

But the Matthews legend was still not complete. In 1961 Stoke, wallowing helplessly in the second division, signed their former hero for a pittance £2,500 (\$2,800) and he instigated yet another miracle.

Sir Stanley now limits his playing to charity matches once a month although he is travelling to Los Angeles in April for an Over-40s tournament.

"The over-40s are a bit hard — I'd prefer over 50s — but it's very enjoyable and exciting," he said.

Despite his busy schedule, his 70th birthday on February 1 is not passing unnoticed.

## Game 46 ends in draw

MOSCOW (R) — Garry Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov staged an elaborate fencing match in game 46 of their World Chess title match Monday but could not outwit each other.

The two Soviet grandmasters engaged each other on both sides of the board but agreed on a draw after 41 moves, with most of the pieces still on the board.

Kasparov, 21, the challenger, playing white, tried his luck at the ruy Lopez, opening for only the second time in the four-and-a-half month duel. After 10 quick moves he deviated, sending Karpov, 33, the champion, into thought for almost half an hour.

Then it was Kasparov's turn to ponder before launching into a steady build up of pressure on the king side. But Karpov's superb defensive skills kept the white pieces at bay and under constant threat of a counter-strike through the middle.

## Soviet Union barred from World Cup

HAMBURG, West Germany (R) — The Soviet Union have been barred from the World Cup water polo competition in May because of the Olympic boycott, organisers said Tuesday.

The world champions had asked the West German Swimming Association to sound out the International Amateur Swimming Federation (FINA) about their chances of competing in the World Cup which will be held in Duisburg, West Germany from May 12-19.

But association president Harm Beyer said Tuesday that FINA general secretary Allan Harvey of Canada had told him only the top eight Olympic teams were eligible.

## Lloyd beats Gullikson

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (R) — Britain's John Lloyd overcame a recent first round jinx and scored a straight sets victory over American Tom Gullikson in the \$315,000 U.S. National Indoor Tennis Championships Tuesday.

Lloyd, who won 6-3, 6-3, said: "I'd lost in first round matches for the past four weeks so I haven't had a lot of match practice. I was concerned that I would be a bit rusty, but I thought I was very sharp."

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## Arab financiers to set up offshore bank in Tunisia

RIYADH (R) — A group of Arab bankers and businessmen plans to set up a new offshore banking unit in Tunisia, the Jeddah-based daily Arab News reported Tuesday.

Quoting informed sources, it said the bank would have \$150 million authorised capital. Shareholders would be committed to pay \$25 million initially and a further \$75 million within five years.

A total of \$80 million has already been committed, \$35 million of it from bankers and businessmen in Saudi Arabia, \$20 million from Bahrain, \$10 million from Kuwait, \$10 million from Tunisia and \$5 million from Qatar. The remaining \$20 million is expected to come from Libya, Algeria and Morocco, the newspaper said.

A meeting is scheduled for March in Tunis to finalise the project, first conceived early last year and promoted by Mansour Moalla, a former Tunisian finance minister.

The bank, tentatively named the Bank of the Arab World, will finance foreign trade and promote projects in the Arab World.

## W. German trade surplus registers all-time record

BONN (R) — West Germany, its exports buoyed by the strong dollar, achieved an all-time record trade surplus in 1984 and saw its best current account performance for six years, according to official data published Monday.

"This shows just how competitive the West German economy is, despite all the talk about it falling behind," economics ministry spokesman Mr. Volker Franzen commented.

Federal Statistics Office figures showed a provisional surplus on foreign trade of 54 billion marks (\$17 billion) last year. This compared with a surplus of 42 billion marks (\$13 billion) in 1983 and the previous record of 51 billion marks (\$16 billion) posted two years ago.

The surplus on the current account balance of payments, embracing foreign transactions and services in addition to trade, surged to 17.9 billion marks (\$5.6 billion) from 10.3 billion the previous year to reach its highest level since the 18.1 billion (\$5.7 billion) recorded in 1978.

"The current account is far stronger than expected earlier last year when forecasts were as low as five billion marks (\$1.6 billion)," Westdeutsche Landesbank economist Mr. Peter Wolfmeyer said.

## Indonesia, China discuss reopening trade relations

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia's chamber of commerce has met a Chinese trade delegation in Singapore to discuss reestablishing trade ties, frozen along with diplomatic relations 18 years ago, the official Antara news agency said Tuesday. The agency quoted Mr. Chris Walean, deputy secretary general of the chamber, as saying four technical issues had to be resolved before the two nations could restart direct trade.

The issues to be settled were shipping, visas, payments and visits, Mr. Walean said.

The Singapore meeting discussed these matters, he said but gave no further details.

Peking welcomed Jakarta's decision late last year to restart direct trade. The two countries have been carrying on trade in several commodities through third countries.

Diplomatic relations were frozen in 1967 after Indonesia blamed China for supporting a communist-backed abortive coup in 1965. Diplomats said normalisation of relations appeared unlikely in the near future.

## Africa overtakes M.E. in oil supplies to France

PARIS (R) — Africa has overtaken the Middle East as France's principal source of oil for the first time, oil industry figures revealed Tuesday.

The figures, for the year to end November, also showed that Saudi Arabia, until late 1984 France's largest single crude supplier, had dropped to third place behind Britain and Nigeria.

Middle East oil producers, who five years ago provided three quarters of all French crude imports, saw their market share plunge to 32.5 per cent in the year, behind African suppliers at 33.5 per cent, the Comité Professionnel du Pétrole's oil bulletin said.

France's crude oil imports from the Middle East have been declining for years as a result of government effort to reduce its once overwhelming oil dependence on the region.

Britain, which overtook Saudi Arabia as France's largest crude supplier, saw its slice of the market grow 42.4 per cent to 17 per cent of overall imports.

Oil imports from Nigeria rose 23 per cent in the same period, giving the West African nation 14.1 per cent of the French market.

## Japanese factories lift output

TOKYO (R) — Japan's factories produced 11.2 per cent more goods last year, the largest one-year gain in 11 years, the government said Tuesday.

A surge in world orders, especially from the United States, was responsible for much of the increase. A further boost came from demand for new plant and equipment, the ministry of international trade and industry said.

Production of electronic goods, such as video-tape recorders, jumped 29.4 per cent compared with 1983.

The industrial output index dipped slightly in December, but officials said they expected the manufacturing sector to remain strong in the coming year.

## Investcorp improves finances

BAHRAIN (R) — Arabian Investment Banking Corp (Investcorp), which last year led the buyout of the New York Jewellery firm Tiffany and Company, said Tuesday its 1984 net income rose and its assets increased almost threefold.

The publicly-held company said net income rose to \$11.1 million in 1984 from \$10.2 million in the previous 18-month period, its first financial year.

The bank, which led the Tiffany buyout with 28 members of Tiffany management from Avon Products Incorporated, disclosed a sharp rise in assets to \$236 million at the end of 1984 from \$81.3 million a year earlier.

The company declared a \$7.5 million dividend, 15 per cent of paid-in capital and the same as in the previous year.

It said 1984 return on paid-in capital rose to 22.1 per cent from 20.3 per cent in the previous financial year.

## U.S., Israel near accord on free trade

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States and Israel are close to an agreement on a free trade pact that will dismantle all tariffs between the two countries within a decade, the Washington Post reported.

The newspaper, quoting unidentified U.S. trade officials, said negotiators were "tying up loose ends" on the accord, one of a number of military and economic concessions made by President Reagan more than a year ago to help Israel's sagging economy.

Under the agreement, the report said, some products would become duty-free almost immediately while various import-sensitive items such as textiles, footwear and electronics would take up to 10 years to reach the duty-free stage.

## Government measures fail to halt Lebanese pound fall

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese pound fell sharply in light trading Tuesday, briefly touching a record low despite Monday night's announcement of government measures to bolster the economy and stabilise the currency.

Shortly after opening the pound plunged to 12.25 to the U.S. dollar, equalling last Friday's record low that caused dealers to stop trading briefly pending government action.

But it recovered to close at 11.70/11.80 after opening at 10.90/11.10 compared with Monday's close of 10.60/10.70.

Dealers disagreed about the causes of the renewed plunge.

Some were surprised that measures announced by Prime Minister Rashid Karami after Monday night's emergency cabinet meeting failed to stabilise the market, while others called the measures vague and inadequate.

Mr. Karami said Lebanon is to approach the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help save the country from economic catastrophe.

Speaking after the cabinet discussed the economic crisis for four hours Monday night, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said the government also planned to maintain Lebanon's free-economic system, speed up efforts to obtain loans from foreign countries and press Arab countries to ensure payment of previously agreed aid.

"The International Monetary Fund will be approached to send a technical team to consider the economic situation and present suitable solutions," Mr. Karami said.

Civil war and the two-and-a-half year old Israeli occupation of the south have hit Lebanon's economy hard, slowing industrial output, scaring off investment and prompting the emigration of thousands of skilled workers.

Dealers in Beirut have blamed the most recent falls on speculative demand for dollars by banks faced with continuing political and economic uncertainty.

"In the face of the campaign against Lebanon by those who cast doubt on its free economy, its adherence to free transfer of money and bank secrecy, we affirm clearly our commitment to the free economic system," Mr. Karami said.

The prime minister, whose government was seen as the last hope for saving Lebanon from disintegration when it took office last year, said the cabinet reaffirmed its determination to collect taxes and stick to an austerity policy.

Financial austerity is usually one of the chief recommendations of the IMF, which provides funds to countries in difficult financial straits under conditions that are occasionally bitterly resisted by

recipient governments.

Ministerial sources said Lebanon had recently received offers of loans from a number of countries totalling \$2 billion. They added that Lebanon had not touched its gold reserves during the current run on the pound.

But a central bank report on the economy in 1984 provides little comfort.

The balance of payments, in surplus until 1982, recorded a deficit of over \$1.4 billion and domestic public debt was more than 30 billion pounds (\$3 billion).

Money supply rose about 15 per cent last year despite a lack of economic growth and foreign currency reserves fell to \$630 million, enough to finance imports, mainly consumer goods such as oil and grain, for only seven months.

Commenting on the report earlier this month, financial sources said the economy could only improve by a political settlement and tough fiscal policies.

Meanwhile, ex-president Mr. Suleiman Franjeh warned the country of famine and social upheaval. It followed a warning of catastrophe last week by Finance Minister Camille Chamoun.

Mr. Franjeh told a news conference at this northern home town of Zghorta that "there are now indications of famine in Lebanon threatening the country with a social explosion."

It was the first public warning that Lebanon's economic crisis might bring famine, and the 74-year-old ex-president supplied no evidence to back the forecast.

## OPEC makes slow progress to resolve oil price dispute

GENEVA (Agencies) — OPEC oil ministers made slow progress Tuesday towards resolving their differences over pricing and their indecision left currency markets in suspense.

After a two-and-a-half hour meeting, conference chairman Dr. Subroto, Indonesia's oil minister, told reporters a small working party of four ministers would try to settle on one price range acceptable to all the cartel's members.

Two ministers said it seemed clear that the \$29 a barrel benchmark price would not be changed. Other delegates were still not sure.

OPEC prices have moved increasingly out of line with the free market and those of other, non-OPEC producers.

Currency dealers feared in particular that a further drop in oil prices would rebound on sterling as Britain is currently the world's fifth largest oil producer.

Tuesday's OPEC session was not without discord. Mr. Abdul Hadi Kandeel, the Egyptian oil minister and an observer to the last three ministerial conferences of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), left the morning session saying he would not attend future OPEC meetings.

Monday night Mr. Kandeel, whose country usually backs OPEC, foreshadowed the decision, saying that OPEC was "wasting at least my time."

Both Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian minister, and Mr. Fawzi Shakhshuk of Libya said OPEC would probably not alter the \$29 a barrel price for the benchmark grade, Arab light oil.

A panel comprising Mr. Shakhshuk and the ministers from Nigeria, Kuwait and Qatar, together with Dr. Subroto as chairman, met over lunch to thrash out an accord.

After they broke up, Nigeria's Tani David-West said they had come up with a formula that was acceptable to all countries, including Nigeria. But he declined to elaborate before telling other ministers when the conference resumed.

Nigeria broke with OPEC pricing in October to compete with cheaper British and Norwegian oil for the sake of its fragile economy.

Delegate sources said the most likely outcome was to cut the range of oil prices from \$4 to around \$2.50 a barrel.

Algeria, a producer of the expensive and unpopular extra-light oil, was willing to trim its price by 75 cents to \$29.75 a barrel. It

would, however, want in exchange a rise of at least 50 cents for Arab heavy oils from the current \$26.50 level, they said.

Such a proposal would require cutting the benchmark price for Arab light and heavy, therefore, meet stiff opposition.

Ecuador's deputy oil minister, Mr. Fernando Santos Alvide, said Sheikh Yamani had signalled a willingness to bend on the question of raising the price of heavy crude.

Mr. Santos reported Sheikh Yamani as saying he would listen to proposals to raise Arab heavy crude prices, something Sheikh Yamani has up to now opposed.

## OPEC allocates \$3m for auditing production

Meanwhile, OPEC has allocated \$3 million to operate the system of internal control on production decided upon at the 72nd meeting of the OPEC conference in Geneva last December.

The resolutions of the conference, released officially by the secretariat Tuesday, say the auditing system would ensure "complete transparency of information" regarding the petroleum sales of member countries to "enhance the credibility of implementing OPEC's decisions."

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed above their lowest levels having initially fallen sharply on firmer domestic money rates and following a recommendation on narrowing oil price differentials by a newly formed OPEC committee which is to be put to the conference Wednesday, dealers said.

However, bargain hunting stemmed the decline with ICI down 3p at \$19 after \$14, BTR 16p lower at 641 after 634 and Plessey returning to 182 after 178.

The F.T. 30 share index at 1500 GMT Tuesday was down 18.3 at 959.6 having dipped to 952.5 and the more broadly based FTSE 100 share index at 1530 GMT was 17.2 lower at 1248.6 after 1240.5.

Government bonds, having declined up to 1½ point at the outset, gained up to 1½ points on steadier sterling and softening U.K. money market rates.

Barclays Bank eased 15p to 607. Guardian Royal Insurance shed 10p to 651 while in oils, B.P. was 7p lower at 498. Rank Organisation moved against the trend up 6p at 318 after reporting higher than expected results.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

|                   |               |                   |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| One sterling      | 1.1168/78     | U.S. dollars      |
| One U.S. dollar   | 1.3263/66     | Canadian dollars  |
|                   | 3.1625/35     | West German marks |
|                   | 3.5760/75     | Dutch guilders    |
|                   | 2.6575/85     | Swiss francs      |
|                   | 63.23/27      | Belgian francs    |
|                   | 9.6700/50     | French francs     |
|                   | 1951.5/3.0    | Italian lire      |
|                   | 253.95/4.05   | Japanese yen      |
|                   | 9.0350/0450   | Norwegian crowns  |
|                   | 9.1600/1700   | Swedish crowns    |
|                   | 11.2800/2900  | Danish crowns     |
| One ounce of gold | 303.10/303.60 | U.S. dollars      |

## FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1985

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day is good for taking practical plans for a greater amount of success to those of influence who are able to aid you in gaining more prosperity.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Early plan expansion in business and gain greater success, but later avoid one who may try to con you in some way.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Contact those individuals during the daytime who can best assist you to advance in personal affairs.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) If you get together with an expert, you can make those arrangements to gain your private aims. Be happy and content.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Contact friends who can assist you to gain personal aims during daytime. Steer clear of one who could depress you.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Plan how to increase success in the outside world and then get wheels rolling in the right direction, take inventory of accomplishments.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) New conditions can be helpful if you take the right steps, but avoid an older person in the evening who wants to come into your life.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) The day hours are best for financial affairs and collecting money owed to you, but avoid the practical tonight. Be generous.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Partners are willing to have serious talks now, so come to a better understanding with them.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Solve problems connected with your work on this second day of the year and you can achieve much.

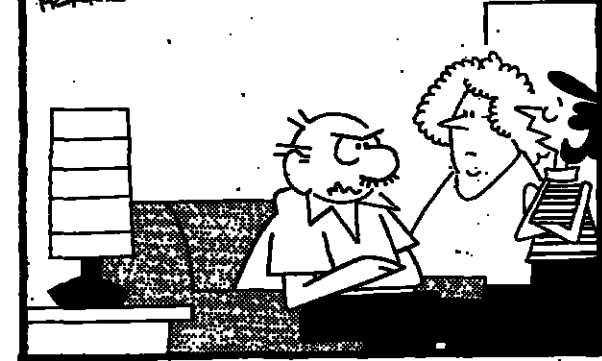
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study the amusements that will most please you and your mate and plan to enjoy them in the new year.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get the situation at home in better shape and be more than tactful tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Contact people in all walks of life who can be of assistance to you in some way. Be very careful on the road this evening.

## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

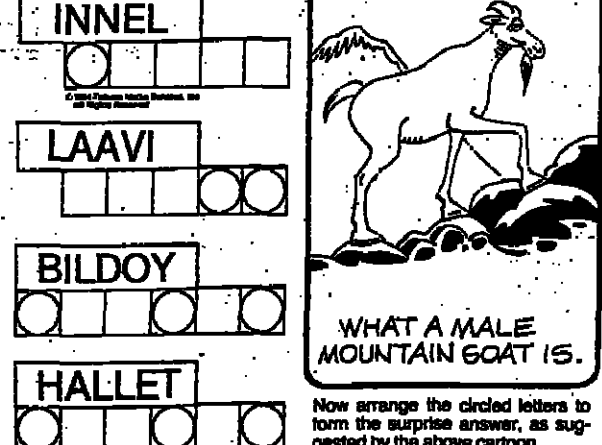


"Stanley is a late bloomer. He's going through his 'terrible two's!'"

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: A ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BAGGY SHINY FILLET TURKEY

Answer: The biggest part of the fish—THE "TALK"

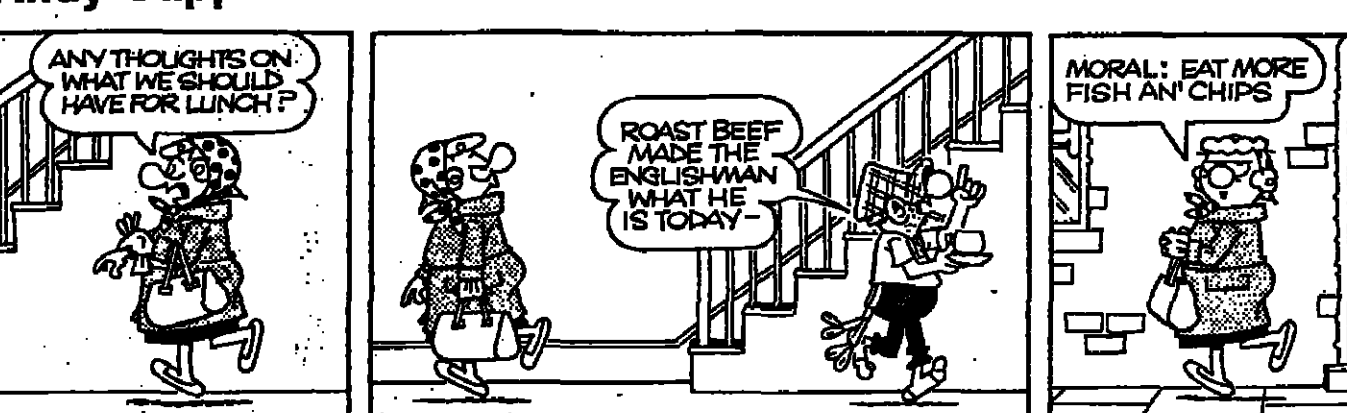
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



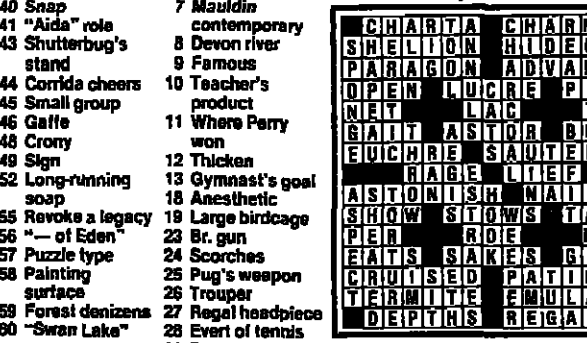
## THE Daily Crossword

by Louis Sabin



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:





## Soviets present draft treaty on non-aggression at Stockholm

STOCKHOLM (R) — The Soviet Union Tuesday presented a draft treaty on the non-use of force to the 35-nation European Disarmament conference.

At the opening of the fifth session of the conference, which is discussing ways of reducing the risk of war in Europe, Soviet Ambassador Oleg Grinevsky distributed a document entitled "basic provisions for a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations."

"The Soviet delegation believes that the time has come to proceed to practical negotiations, rather than confine ourselves to an exchange of speeches, as has been the case to date," Mr. Grinevsky told the conference.

NATO countries regard a reaffirmation of the principle of non-use of force, already enshrined in international law, as one of the few Soviet proposals on which they are prepared to negotiate in Stockholm.

However, they object to it being in the form of a treaty.

The draft said the central pro-

vision of the proposed treaty would be an obligation binding on all signatories to renounce the use of military force.

Mr. Grinevsky said the Geneva meeting between the two superpowers earlier this month had created a more favourable atmosphere for productive work in Stockholm, but stressed that progress now depended on the United States and its NATO allies.

The Geneva meeting between (Soviet Foreign Minister) Andrei Gromyko and (U.S. Secretary of State) George Shultz, where agreement was reached to hold negotiations on space weapons and nuclear arms, is a step towards a healthier international environment," the Soviet ambassador said.

"Of course, a great deal will depend on the extent to which the United States and other NATO countries are prepared to negotiate in a businesslike way, on a

fair and equitable basis," he told delegates.

"A large role in improving the situation in Europe would be played by the conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations, as proposed by the Warsaw Pact states," he said.

The initial reaction of NATO diplomats to the tabling of a draft treaty was that it was a Soviet propaganda move that would delay serious negotiations on any agreement in Stockholm.

The Soviet draft treaty calls for an obligation on signatories "not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms against each other" and to refrain from attacking or invading each other's territory.

It made clear that Moscow envisaged its scope as being much wider than that of the purely European mandate of the Stockholm conference, saying it would cover the territories of all parties and their armed forces, wherever situated.

The draft also said the treaty would envisage an obligation not to use force against third countries and that other states beside the 35 taking part in the Stockholm talks would be free to sign it.

The text of the 12-article draft said that in the "event of the emergence of a risk of war and the use of military force, the parties to the treaty would hold urgent consultations, make inquiries and provide necessary information to one another."

"The parties to the treaty would make efforts aimed at preventing a space weapons race, terminating the race in nuclear as well as conventional arms, limiting and reducing arms and achieving disarmament based on the principle of equality of rights," it said.

Meanwhile in Washington Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger has warned Congress against cutting planned arms spending, saying military expenditure should be geared to Soviet strength and not towards balancing a budget.

## U.N. chief, Vietnamese officials say more talks needed on Kampuchea

HANOI (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar talked for two hours Tuesday with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and both men said they had made progress on the Kampuchean problem.

After the discussions Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who arrived in Hanoi Monday to bolster negotiations on Kampuchea, said an unplanned third round of talks would be held Wednesday before his departure for Bangkok.

The U.N. chief and Mr. Thach told reporters they had cleared up many points but more talks were needed.

U.N. officials accompanying Mr. Perez de Cuellar on his visit to Hanoi said their discussions on Kampuchea with Vietnamese off-

icials had been constructive but they also needed more talks.

Vietnam overthrew Kampuchea's Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge in 1979 and set up the Heng Samrin government which rules most of the country. It has defied repeated U.N. calls for the withdrawal of its 160,000 to 180,000 troops in Kampuchea.

U.N. delegation sources said although talks ranged over a wide variety of subjects, including the situation in the Middle East, the focus of attention was on Kampuchea and on U.S. servicemen reported missing in action during the Vietnam War.

They said Mr. Perez de Cuellar conveyed to Mr. Thach messages on both issues from Thailand and from the United States.

The search for a diplomatic sol-

ution to the Kampuchean problem coincides with a major anti-guerrilla offensive by Vietnamese troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border which has forced more than 130,000 refugees to flee to Thailand.

After the discussions in the presence of aides, Mr. Thach and Mr. Perez de Cuellar had a 30-minute private conversation. The U.N. Minister Pham Van Dong later Tuesday evening.

Before the start of Tuesday's discussions, Mr. Perez de Cuellar visited the mausoleum of the late Ho Chi Minh to pay tribute to the father of Vietnam's independence. He also visited Ho's two-story wooden house in the gardens of the mausoleum.

## Sikh high priests may carry guns

NEW DELHI (R) — The five Sikh high priests will be allowed to carry firearms in the holy city of Amritsar to protect themselves against possible attack by extremists, All India Radio reported Tuesday.

The state-run radio said district authorities gave the priests permission to carry arms after an attack on the head of the sect's highest religious order.

On Jan. 16, three Sikh youths shot and wounded Jathedar Giani Kirpal Singh of the Akal Takht in Amritsar's Golden Temple.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency described the attack as "the first major act of terrorism" in Punjab state since troops attacked extremists in the shrine last June.

The Akal Takht was one of the buildings badly damaged in hand-to-hand fighting in which at least 800 people were killed.

PTI reported on Sunday that security forces had arrested more than 30 armed Sikh extremists in the adjoining border state of Jammu and Kashmir during the previous two weeks.

It said the extremists carried documents showing they had "re-entered India" to carry out killings and sabotage.

The Hindustan Times newspaper said at the weekend that four squads of gunmen from Punjab had penetrated Delhi on a mission to kill Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President Zail Singh.

Commandos with automatic weapons Monday guarded the Delhi conference hall where Mr. Gandhi made his debut on the stage as host to leaders of five countries calling for a ban on the militarisation of space and the development of nuclear arms.

Mr. Gandhi, who took office after his mother Indira was assassinated by two Sikh bodyguards in October, has said his government will give top priority to resolving the Punjab crisis.

## FAO: African countries need more food

NAIROBI (R) — Twenty-one drought-hit African countries will need 6.6 million tonnes of food aid this year, 3.2 million tonnes more than last year, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has said.

A progress report for 1984/85 released in Nairobi Monday night by the FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) said that only 4.4 million tonnes of the requirements, mainly cereals, had been pledged by mid-January.

"Less than half of the known pledges of food aid to the affected countries have so far been del-

ivered and it is essential that steps be taken to expedite the delivery," the report said.

Fifteen of the 21 countries were facing exceptional food supply problems. They are Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The problem was most acute in Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger and Sudan while supplies were threatened in Burundi, Kenya, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda and Sudan, the report added.

The report said that food deliveries were needed before May in southern African and some East African countries and before the onset of rains in June in the Sahelian states.

"The need to expedite deliveries is particularly acute in Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique and Sudan," it said.

The main donors that have made pledges are Australia, Austria, Denmark, Canada, China, the European Community, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain and the United States.

## South Korea to allow free student activities

SEOUL (R) — The South Korean government said Tuesday it would allow university students to form extra-curricular organisations on campus but warned them not to get involved in political activities.

Students, traditionally active in trying to influence national affairs in South Korea, have accused the government of checking their activities through the campus body which is geared to mobilise students to take up arms in the event of a war.

In an apparent move to placate students, the Education Ministry

told a meeting of school officials that students could now form autonomous organisations for extra-curricular activities.

The ministry said the government would not tolerate violent student demonstrations nor attempts to be involved in state affairs.

Students last year staged numerous violent demonstrations against the government in which they demanded the resignation of President Chun Doo Hwan, calling him a military dictator. Mr. Chun was formerly an army general.

## Canadian state premier tried on drug charge

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick (R) — Canadian police delayed confronting New Brunswick Premier Richard Hatfield over marijuana found in his luggage last year so as not to embarrass Britain's Queen Elizabeth, a court was told.

The 53-year-old Hatfield, Canada's longest-serving premier, went on trial charged with possession of marijuana and pleaded not guilty. He faces a fine of up to \$75 if found guilty.

Police said the marijuana, enough to make 100 cigarettes, was found in the outside pocket of a suitcase being searched before luggage was put on the royal plane during the queen's visit to Fredericton last September.

They said Mr. Hatfield was not informed about the investigation until two days later.

Inspector Richard Waller said: "This is, of course, a case of simple possession but it is not a routine case. The premier is involved and in a way the royal family is involved and the decisions were made in such a way as to avoid embarrassment to the royal family."

Mr. Waller also said police realised the suitcase contained the clothes Mr. Hatfield was to wear that night at a gala dinner with the queen in the nearby New Brunswick town of Moncton.

Mr. Waller went to Mr. Hatfield's Fredericton bungalow two days later and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police inspector said the premier appeared nervous at first when told about the investigation. The case has been delayed in coming to court from last year.

## Europe faces crucial decision on space projects

ROME (R) — After recent successful experiments with Spacelab and the Ariane rocket launcher, Europe will be faced with the crucial task this week of setting its course in space technology for the rest of the century.

The 11 member-nations of the European Space Agency (ESA), meeting in Rome Wednesday and Thursday, will decide how to follow up a decade of startling progress in European space research that has put the continent on the verge of launching its own manned ventures.

The ministerial-level meeting, the first since 1977, will mainly be occupied with the future of high-prestige projects such as the Col-

umbus Space Station programme with the United States, a French proposal for a European manned shuttle called Hermes, and the development of a more powerful Ariane rocket.

The ministers must also decide what priority to give to the less glamorous but profitable communications satellite sector, where Europe has already made large inroads.

The programme to be decided on "is extremely innovative and complex and of a kind to give Europe a certain autonomy", Italy's Minister for Scientific Research, Luigi Granelli, who will chair the meeting, told reporters last week. It would be Europe's costliest

programme, he said, requiring an estimated 17,000 billion lire (\$8 billion) over the next decade, compared with 10,700 billion lire spent in 1973-83.

Mr. Granelli has the task of uniting ESA's diverse members — Belgium, Britain, France, Denmark, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland — on the priority of the various projects and their funding.

West Germany, Italy, France and Britain are committed to building the Columbus Space Station, which would be launched in 1992 at a cost to Europe of \$2.4 billion. The Ariane project centres on the HM60 cryogenic motor, which

will give the launcher greater power. The estimated cost of this, \$2.3 billion, will mainly be borne by France.

The trickiest item is likely to be a proposal by France, with an eye to complete European autonomy in space, for Hermes, a reusable manned shuttle that could be operational in 1996 or 1997 and used as a link in a wholly European space station.

West Germany has already questioned the need for Hermes, though France sees it as a vital part of Europe's space effort. Mr. Granelli said it was unlikely to be approved now as it fell outside the 10-year planning scope of the meeting.

## Portugal's FP-25 claims responsibility for bomb killing

VILA REAL, Portugal (R) — Left-wing guerrillas who made an abortive grenade attack on NATO warships in Lisbon's port Monday have said they were responsible for a parcel bomb that killed one man and injured two Monday night.

Sidonio Cabanelas, 30, a national car racing champion, died in the northern town of Vila Real when a package he was handling exploded at the bus company he ran jointly with his father. Two employees were injured.

A man who said he was a member of the shadowy FP-25 urban guerrilla group claimed responsibility for the bomb in a telephone call to a national news agency Monday night. He gave no motive for the at-

tack, but during the past four years FP-25 (Popular Forces of April 25, date of the 1974 Portuguese revolution) has carried out several bombings and killings, frequently aimed at landowners and businessmen.

Early Monday, members of the group fired three grenades at ships of a NATO squadron moored in Lisbon's port. The grenades fell short and exploded harmlessly.

Last month, the group made a similar attack on NATO's Iberian headquarters near Lisbon.

Portuguese officials said the attack, the group's second on North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) targets in Portugal in two months, was probably linked to a threatened left-wing

guerrilla campaign against NATO throughout Western Europe.

NATO officials declined to comment on Monday's assault which came after a string of recent attacks by different groups on NATO targets in France, Belgium and West Germany.

Police believe the grenades were fired by a bazooka or mortar launcher from a garden terrace overlooking the Alcantara dock where the ships were moored.

The explosives missed their mark by at least 100 metres and fell harmlessly into the water but their detonation was heard in different parts of the city and a look-out aboard the British warship Arethusa saw flashes from the garden.

Witnesses saw a car parked close to the garden at the time of the incident. Police believe the attackers may have left the vehicle to fire from behind shrubs and a wall.

The warships — from Norway, Britain, Canada, the United States, the Netherlands and West Germany — left the port a few hours after the attack. They had taken part in NATO exercises.

About 50 people suspected of links with FP-25 which has claimed responsibility for killings, bombings and robberies over the past four years, are currently awaiting trial.

Monday's assault was the FP-25's seventh bomb attack this year. Businessmen are a frequent target.

## COLUMN

### Thatcher faces snub from professors

OXFORD, England (R) — A severe snub for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was in the making Tuesday as Oxford University professors met to vote on granting her an honorary degree. Congregation, a kind of parliament bringing together 2,500 tutors and administrators, was reported deeply split over conferring a doctorate on the woman many blame for slashing university funds in a government drive to cut public spending. "I expect the proposal to be defeated although I am not prepared to predict the majority," said Professor Peter Pulzer, a leader of mostly left-wing academics who oppose any honour for the 59-year-old Conservative prime minister. The disident "dons," as university tutors are called, have been backed by the official voice of 3,000 graduates now studying for higher degrees at Oxford.

### £1,250 paid for bottle of port

LONDON (R) — An American paid a record £1,250 (\$1,400) for a "sensational" bottle of port wine, a London auction firm said. Michael Broadbent, head of Christie's Wine Department, said the price was more than three times more than the previous record paid for a 20th Century port. The port is a 1931 "Quinta do Noval Nacional," which comes from a single vineyard of special Phylloxera vines. Only 250 cases of the port are produced each year. "This is the most sensational port of the century," Broadbent said. "It will be several years before it reaches its peak." He would not name the buyer.

### Husband kills wife, witnesses after divorce case

WYNONA, Oklahoma (R) — An estranged husband shot dead his ex-wife and two of her friends who had testified against him in a divorce case and then apparently shot himself, police said. Wynona Police Chief Jack Stubbs said oilfield worker welder Floyd Ware opened fire with a shotgun on his wife and three of her friends in front of a bar hours after a judge granted the divorce. The wife and two of the women were killed while the fourth woman staggered to a nearby petrol station, Stubbs said.

### Chile executes two murderers

QUILLOTA, Chile (R) — Two former Chilean policemen, one of whom was married in jail Monday night to the woman he lived with for eight years, were executed at dawn Tuesday for a series of gruesome murders. The sentences were carried out by two firing squads in the jail of Quilota, 125 kilometres north west of Santiago, after President Augusto Pinochet turned down clemency appeals Monday. Hours earlier, a blind Roman Catholic priest, Father Eliseo Ordenes, had officiated at the marriage of one of the murderers — Carlos Topp Collins — to his common-law wife America Cassanga.

### 526 million rats killed in China

PEKING (R) — Chinese peasants killed at least 526 million rats in 1984, the New China News Agency reported. It said the slaughter, prompted by a government circular, saved the country about five million tonnes of grain and oil-bearing seeds which would otherwise have been eaten by rats. Shandong province pioneered rat-catching drive by employing 140 professional killers, the agency said. But Shanghai City proved the most inventive. It announced a lottery with a dead rat as the price of a ticket.

### China executes 10 for murder, rape

PEKING (R) — Ten people have been executed in Peking for murder, rape or theft, according to wall posters seen Tuesday. One, a farmer, killed his neighbour in a quarrel over water rights. Most of the others were sentenced for rape. One 36-year-old worker was executed for multiple assault on women, including the rape of his own small daughter, the posters said. The posters with the red tick signifying death were the latest in a continuing major crackdown on serious crime.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠KJ8432 ♠7 ♠95 ♠843  
Partner opens the bidding with a demand bid of two hearts. What do you respond?

Q.2—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AQ973 ♠AK854 ♠762  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ Dbl Pass

What action do you take?  
Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AQ94 ♠AJ10 ♠853 ♠K92  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?  
Q.4—Both vulnerable, as

South you hold:  
♠KQ953 ♠AJ1098 ♠62 ♠AQ  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ 3 ♠

What action do you take?  
Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AK762 ♠KJ ♠953 ♠Q82  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?  
Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠76 ♠5 ♠AKQ1062 ♠AK8  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?